The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.
C. B. BRIGHAM, Editor.
R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.
☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers, per week, 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year, $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.
☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year ($2 issues) $2 00. In Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1871. NO. 259.

FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Colored Schools of the District.

Liberal Expenditures—The Ku-Klux Investigation—Thomas A. Scott Invests in Louisiana Levee Company Stock, &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1871.

The Colored Schools of the District.

The report of the expenses of the free colored schools in the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, shows that $128,594 was collected, and $125,866 exsended. The schools are in a promising condition. The report shows that in proportion to the number of colored population, the District of Columbia has adopted the most liberal course to its colored schools of any State or Territory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1871.

TREASURER SPINNER IN BERLIN.

A letter received from General Spinner, dated Berlin, July 1st, says he was to dine with Minister Bancroft next day, in company with Rothschild and other bankers, to talk over the new American loan.

ORDERED TO PITTSBURGH.

Lieut. Commander Bunce is ordered to special ordnance duty at Pittsburgh.

ANOTHER IRON IN THE FIRE.

Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and H. S. McComb have bought stock in the Louisiana Levee Company, and propose to commence active operations immediately. It is understood the transaction was consummated through the intervention of Senator West, of Louisiana.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS AT NEW YORK.

During the year ending June 30, 1871, 107,114 passengers arrived at the port of New York from foreign countries, of which number 101,015 were actual emigrants.

THE KU-KLUX COMMITTEE

To-day examined a witness named McBride, who testified that while teacher of a colored school in Chickasaw county, Miss., a band of disguised men seized and whipped him, and insisted that he should leave the country. Other colored schools were broken up in that section. Three witnesses from North Carolina are in attendance, and will testify relative to the existence of Ku-Klux in that State. A telegram was read in Committee from a citizen of Macon, that he telegraphed on the 11th of July that he was ready to report, but received next day a telegram from the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate telling him he need not come, as the Committee had not time for more witnesses. The Sergeant-at-Arms, being out of town, could not explain, but at the instance of the Democratic members this telegram and the one offered were not summoned by telegraph to appear before the Committee.

LIMA, O.

Second Day of the Races—Fine Weather and a Large Crowd.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., July 21, 1871.

For the second day's races the attendance was very horses were entered. The weather was excellent for racing, and the grounds were crowded with people. The first race came off at 11:00 A. M. for a stake purse, half mile running, best two in three. John Vanmarter enters Black Horse, 3, 1, 1; Samuel Miller enters Sorrel Horse, 1, 2, 2; Charles Nash enters Cupid, 2, 1, 2; time, 53, 54 and 66.

The second was a pacing race for $100, mile heats, best two in three. P. Alexander enters Lady Lightfoot; nothing: James Wilson enters Dandy Jim; Dr. Stanton enters Canada Jack, nothing: W. H. Snodgrass enters Grey George, 2, 1, 1; time, 2:21½, 2:20, 2:20.

The third race was running, half mile dash, open to Allen county horses. W. Lee enters Colonel O Frank, 1, 1; also Jenny Lind, nothing; E. Williams enters Transit 3, 3; also, Venue 2, 2; time, 52½, 52½.

The fourth race was running for a purse of one hundred dollars, one and one-half mile dash, best two in three. M. Bonner enters Conscript, the winning horse; C. S. Garfield enters James Bowers, second; C. Edeck enters Lady Lightfoot, third; Wm. C. Nash enters Cupid, coming in fourth; time, 2:19½.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 21, 1871.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.

Wm. H. Marien, of the firm of J. O. Davis & Co., New street brokers of this city, fell overboard and and was drowned on Wednesday, while fishing near Rockaway beach.

HELD TO BAIL.

John S. Kerwan, a postoffice clerk at Station H, was held in $10,000 bail by Commissioner Shields today, on a charge of opening and embezzling letters containing a large amount of Treasury bonds and national currency.

STEAM CANAL PROPELLOR.

The steam propellor Caltheti, designed for canal navigation, went on her trial trip to-day. She is about to start up the Erie canal to contest for the prize of one hundred thousand dollars offered by the Board for the investigation of canal boat propelled by steam and carrying cargo, which can go through the canal without injuring the banks by its wash.

TOO MUCH POWDER.

The house of Hamphrey Bros., in Jersey City, was partially destroyed last evening by immense fragments of rocks from an overcharged blast. Some of them made apertures large enough to admit the passage of a horse and wagon. Several persons in the family were within, but escaped serious injury.

MCCLELLAN'S RIVER IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

The work of rebuilding docks and piers and carrying out the magnificent plans of General McClellan for improving the river from the Metropolis has at last begun. The chief feature of this plan is the construction of a river wall of such masonry sufficiently broad to give a river street two hundred and fifty feet wide along North river, and two hundred feet wide along East river, between the Battery and Thirty-first, and one hundred and seventy feet wide north of that point.

PEACHES.

Sixty-six thousand baskets of peaches arrived in this city this morning, prices ranging from $1 to $1 25 open basket.

HOUSES TO BE SOLD FOR ASSESSMENTS.

Comptroller Connolly will sell on the 16th of September 1,793 houses and lots in this city for unpaid assessments for street openings.

THE BARTHQUAKE SHOCK

Yesterday morning was felt at Leedsville, Dutchess county, New York.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.

John T. Pickerell was arrested in this city yesterday by Detective Tully, on a charge of conspiring to defraud the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, and was last evening given into custody of Detective J. R. Walls, who will take him to North Carolina for trial.

ARRIVAL.

Arrived, the steamship India, from Glasgow.

THE FACTIONS GROWING.

Some of the Orange lodges have nearly doubled their membership since the riot. The same may be said of the Hibernian and anti-Orange societies, all of which are growing rapidly in consequence of the recent excitement.

THE HELPING HAND.

A new philanthropical institution bearing the name of the Helping Hand, of Brooklyn, has been organized under the laws of the State of New York, and yesterday its certificate of incorporation was filed. Among its specific objects are, first, to instruct women in various useful pursuits open to female labor, and to give or procure for them employment so far as possible, and when necessary, care for their children when they go out to days' labor. Second, to offer temporary relief in cases of urgent need, to investigate all cases of apparent need and aid or send where aid may be thought to be given. Third, to establish an industrial school for training those who cannot go to other schools, also evening schools.

A CONSCIENTIOUS POLICEMAN.

Patrolman Patrick Logan, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, was to-day tried before President Smith and Commissioners Barr and Manerre, for improper conduct and insubordination on the day of the riot. Sergeant Carpenter testified that Logan refused to attack the rioters, saying he was an Irishman and a Roman Catholic, and felt that his conscience would not allow him to attack his fellow-countrymen. In defense Logan denied that there was either a crowd or riot, and brought half a dozen witnesses, and the case was referred to the board. He will be up and made a rambling, incoherent speech about being a Catholic and his religion being assailed. The Commissioners thereupon dismissed him from the force, and took his shield, wreath and buttons from him. Forty delegates of different Roman Catholic temperance societies, representing, it is said, fifty thousand voters, last evening held a meeting in St. Columbus Hall on West Twenty-fifth street, to take action to influence the Commissioners to retain Logan on the force.

AMERICANS IN THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

A South Carolina ex-rebel officer who has arrived here, after considerable service in the army of the Khedive, gives this information of Americans in his army. General W. W. Loring is a brigadier general commanding a division, and is commandant of the city of Alexandria. General C. P. Stone is chief of staff of the general of the army, with the rank of brigadier general. General H. P. Mate is chief of the staff of the Viceroy's personal staff, with the rank of major general. General Libby is chief of the artillery, with the rank of brigadier general. Colonel Sparrow Purdy, of California, is colonel of engineers, and is now at work on the Upper Egypt. Col. Thomas Rhett, of South Carolina, is chief of ordnance, and is now building large powder works at Cairo. McComb Major is chief of the staff of artillery, and besides these officers, General Reynolds and his son, Colonel Frank Reynolds, have commissions under the Khedive. I was captain on the staff with the rank of lieutenant colonel. After declaring the Egyptian army an army of cowards, he says: Egypt is the most corrupt country in the world. Men rise to wealth and position by bartering the virtue of their wives, and every official has his price. If you want the Khedive to do anything for you, there is a Jewish banker in the room waiting to peddle dog. If the Khedive says to the Pasha "see that this is done," the fellow scoops up the dust with his hands and touches his forehead with it, and then says: Thy will is law. But once he gets on the outside of the door, the Pasha straightens out and says: Dog, how dare you approach the Khedive without my permission; you shall not have any such thing. And he will not have the order granted, unless you bring him, and will prevent your seeing the Khedive again.

He states that the slave trade is extensively carried on, not publicly though. A Circassian purchase a couple of the highest type of beauty for about two thousand dollars, while other slave girls do not fetch more than five hundred. They are generally satisfied with their lot; indeed, they have no idea of any other life.

SEVERE STORM IN NEWFOUNDLAND—A GEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN DANGER.

Information has been received here that Sir William Logan and his party, who left St. Johns, Newfoundland, as a geological surveying expedition, on the 12th inst., were entirely cut off on their route by a severe storm on the 14th, which swept away the bridges and flooded the principal parts of the only road that they had to travel upon. It is probable that the horses and baggage attached to the expedition have either been lost or badly injured. The party are believed to be safe, inasmuch as they were provided with portable gutta percha boats and one canoe. The storm has done considerable damage in and around the towns of Topsail and Holly Road, Newfoundland. It is said to be a continuation of a hurricane that blew over the coast of Labrador, some weeks ago, destroying 225 fishing smacks, 23 dwellings, over 40 stores, and about £30,000 worth of fish, dried fishing flakes, and other property. The number of lives already ascertained as lost is ninety-three, while many more are expected to be added to the dismal record.

JOSEPH HESBRUDGKSON,
Brownsville, Pa.

Agents representing one hundred and fifty colored families have left Hamilton county, Tenn., for Kansas to purchase farms on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

This letter is addressed to the Steinway sole agents here, H. Kieber & Bro., and their sales of these tuneful pianos foot up to several hundred for the year. Don't do a thing by halves, but buy a Steinway if you want a really first class piano.

THE UTAH SILVER MINES.

A Visit to Several Mining Districts—Milling Ores—The Miller and Thatic Mines—Exceedingly Rich Ores—Smelting Works Established—English Capitalists Advancing Liberally on Ore Shipped to Wales—Pittsburghers Investing in Mining Property, &c., &c.

Below we publish the third of a series of very interesting letters written to one of our prominent citizens:

SALT LAKE CITY, July 18, 1871.

Since I wrote you a week ago, I have visited several other of the mining districts of Utah, and thus far have been most favorably impressed with both the extent and value of the ores in the different mines I examined. American Fork district, situated about ten miles southerly from Cottonwood, is a large canon, similar in its topographic features to the Cottonwoods, and its mines are similarly located and the value of its ores about the same, with, perhaps, this difference—that in many of the best mines the one is not so high a grade or per centage of lead and silver, and partakes of a *milling* character: i. e., the one, much of it, has not sufficient lead in it to be reduced by furnace process, hence it is called *milling ore*, and the silver is separated after the ore is crushed to a powder and passed through pans subjected to a stream of water and quick silver, and turned out as an amalgam of silver and quick silver. This is the difference that exists in much of the American Fork ores from that of the Cottonwood.

The Miller mine of this district, the best developed and most valuable lode in the canon, was sold for the sum of $400,000, and is now held at $1,000,000. It is yielding very handsomely of high grade ore.

The mines of Tintic district were the next visited, situated about sixty miles south of Salt Lake City. The ledges here are large, and show fine ore, but with a few exceptions it is of a low grade in lead, much of it being milling rock. Some of the mines are immensely rich in silver, assaying as high as $6,000 and $7,000 per ton. These, however, are exceptional cases, the average in silver being perhaps $100 per ton. There are many valuable mines here in course of development.

The Camp Floyd District is located about twenty miles north of "Tintic," and some forty miles south of Salt Lake City, contains some very large ledges of low grade milling ore, very little of it being adapted for reduction by furnace process.

Bingham Canon District is next in importance, in my opinion, to Cottonwood, in the value and extent of its mines. The ledges are enormous in extent, and the mineral was in quantity, but assaying much lower in silver than those of Cottonwood. Messrs. Buel & Bateman and Dagget & Bristol have established and are running the first furnaces built in the canon. They are running successfully, and turning out large quantities of bullion, with a good margin of profit. This canon is about eight miles in length, and throughout its entire length has gold placer mines in addition to the vast silver lodes it possesses. These gold mines have been worked to an imperfect and limited way for the past six years, yet have yielded handsomely to their owners. The silver galena mines of this canon, the wealth of the district, Buel & Bateman have disposed of a one-half interest in their mines and furnace, for the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, to an English company, the agent of which is now in the canon superintending matters. Their silver furnace is now running out about $16,000 bullion per day.

I have now visited and spent a week in Cottonwood Canon, influenced to this by my impression that here are situated the great mines of the Territory. There are several points to be noted in this connection—substantially as supporting me in the opinion I have formed. In the first place, the ores are easily mined at a cost of about one dollar and a half per ton—in all valuable ore, is easily reduced by simple furnace process, and as rich in both lead and silver as to pay a large profit over and above all expenses of mining, shipping and separating, even at a point as far distant as Swansea, in Wales, to which place about seventy-five tons are shipped daily.

The strongest evidence of the value of these mines and their ores may be deduced from the simple commercial fact that English houses have authorized their agents here to advance one hundred and twenty-five dollars on every ton of ore shipped from these mines to England, these advances being predicated on the practical results of its smelting, the lowest yield being $210 per ton of ore the highest $500 per ton, or an average of $125 per ton. These results are returns I have myself seen. You will bear in mind that this is not exceptional or picked ore, but results from the general yield of the mines, shipped at the rate of 100 tons per day, and by contract even to you rather more than this. These are the simple commercial facts, that the ores are being shipped at the rate named, and that these English capitalists are eager to advance on bills of lading the amount per ton stated, because they have practically demonstrated that there is a profit upon the amount advanced.

You may think me carried off my feet by the wonderful exhibition of silver ore in the mines I have visited, but I tell you your coal and iron ores business is not a more practical business than the working of the silver mines of Utah, for your manufactures pig metal and blooms from your iron ores than the production of bullion from the argentiferous mines of Cottonwood.

Since my return I learn that some of the most valuable and most developed ledges here have been secured during my absence by Pittsburgers, among which I understand are the "Congress," with a three feet vein of rich ore at a depth of twelve feet; the "Wandering Boy," with a large and fine vein of ore; the Kentucky, showing splendid ore at the depth of a shaft sixty feet deep; the "Crown Prince," with a less degree of development, displaying a rich vein of ore now coming into the face in width; also the "Frederick" mine and "Blanket" mine, the first of which the owners propose, from present indications, mines of no common magnitude. These mines are all in the immediate vicinity of the "Emma" mine, and apparently are the same mineral belt. I presume these mines are secured with a view to the smelting of their ores in Pittsburgh, but however may be the destination of them, there can be no doubt that the parties have secured splendid fortunes. I will write you again in a few days.

S. R. B.

STATE POLITICS.

The Greensburg *Herald* says: It is rumored from what seems to be a reliable source, that Mr. Clark, the Democratic candidate for Judge, claims the right to say whether that party shall or shall not nominate a candidate for Senator. How is this? Will the Democrats of Westmoreland accede to this? We wait for developments.

The Harrisburg *Patriot*, of Tuesday, says: Governor Geary yesterday appointed John McCurdy, Esq., of Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Superintendent of Public Printing, under the new act, to take effect on the second Monday of August next. Mr. McCurdy is an experienced practical printer, and has been engaged in publishing newspapers at different times in Pennsylvania. A number of years ago he was a member of the House from Cumberland county. Mr. McCurdy has the confidence and esteem of all who enjoy his acquaintance, and will bring to the discharge of the duties of the office an honesty of character that has never been questioned.

The Democracy of Franklin county will hold their Convention on Tuesday, August 1st. Hon. C. M. Duncan, the present incumbent, is a candidate for renomination. Joseph C. Clugston and A. J. North are candidates for Assembly.

In Northumberland county, as elsewhere in the State, the Democracy are dividing, the cause of two factions threatening revolt, and it is not improbable that two tickets will be nominated. This will give the united Republican party a chance to elect their ticket.

The *State Journal* says: In looking over the State we do not find a single point, unless it be in a single county in the interior, where the Republican party is likely to fail in polling its full vote. On the contrary, we have never known the prospect of success to be more cheering than it is now. The Republican party of Pennsylvania was never in as sound a condition as at the present time, and never that we know of, has there been more cordial unity and feeling among the rank and file of the organization. In every part of the State our friends are united and solid, holding to their several tickets as by ties of their ranks, and presenting the old front of enthusiasm which has marked our victories in the past, and is destined to make them glorious in the future.

Death of the Double-Headed Child.

This remarkable phenomenon, exhibited for some weeks at Barnell's museum, in this city, died on Tuesday last in Boston. The child, a girl, had two heads, four arms and two legs, all upon a single body, and the two portions of the body were so intimately connected that the death of one rendered that of the other inevitable. The child had enjoyed excellent health from her birth, nine months ago, until within two weeks, at which time one-half exhibited signs of illness. This, however, was but temporary. It recovered and was bright and playful. After reaching Boston, where arrangements had been made for its exhibition, the other half was taken sick, and died on the o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the other surviving until eight o'clock in the evening. The *Traveller* says the spectacle was equally novel, strange and unparalelled. Upon one end of the body reposed the head of the dead twin, with not other that of the live one with its eyes still bright and curious, and its lungs in full breathing order. All that medical aid could accomplish was done, but it was found unavailing. The child died in the presence of its parents. The corpse presented the appearance of two infants asleep. Apparently they had escaped the ordinary suffering incident to death, for the countenances had the expression of repose. The disposition of the body was determined upon. Several physicians were invited to be present at its opened for examination, but it was doubtful if the parents, who are Joseph and Ann E. Finley, would consent to this. They reside in Monroe county, Ohio, and carry on a farm. They have other children, although none of these have exhibited any unusual development. The parents were especially devoted to the little marvel, and their sorrow at its death is great.

Political Effect of the Riot.

[From the New York Herald.]

It may be stated, said, too, that down to the 11th of July the advantages for these general fall elections were with the Democrats, and that nearly all the disadvantages were with the Republicans. The Democrats, no matter how much they were divided on their "new departure," were united upon the old common enemy, while the Republicans were cut up by personal feuds and factious squabbles, from New York to Missouri, and from Maine to Texas; and moreover, they were, as usual, indifferent as to the general results of elections of a purely local character. Such was the condition of things down to the 11th day of this month in reference to these approaching autumnal elections. The field was open to the Democrats for a vigorous aggressive campaign against the party in power, and with this party thrown upon the defensive, there was a prospect for important Democratic gains and great results East and West, and for corresponding losses and demoralizations to the Republicans. But these terrible and momentous events in this metropolis of this month of July have altered the whole face of things in regard to these coming State elections. Unquestionably the late draft riots, with their political surroundings and its bloody consequences and its political bearings will tend and are tending to make the Democratic party responsible for the barbarous and weaken the Democrats. It is evident that in this city and State the Democratic voting and fighting Republican cliques and factions are beginning to harmonize against Tammany, and that they will not only make a bold push to capture the State Legislature in November, but will probably succeed in their efforts. As in the case of Mayor Hall, chief done to the Democratic party will hardly be repaired in these coming fall elections, while the vantage ground gained by the Republicans so far strengthens General Grant in his administration and as a candidate for another term, as to-day or to-morrow, for the present, all doubts upon the subject.

Steinway in Brownsville.

We have had in use one of your splendid Steinway Pianos for upwards of five years, and we think its tone is constantly improving—instead of running down like so many pianos do. Our Steinway is as fresh and beautiful as the day we got it, and is the object of general admiration. Double the money we paid for it could not induce us to part with it, and our experience is that the Steinway is the best while it is by all odds the cheapest piano in the long run.

JOSEPH HESBRUDGKSON,
Brownsville, Pa.

This letter is addressed to the Steinway sole agents here, H. Kieber & Bro., and their sales of these tuneful pianos foot up to several hundred for the year. Don't do a thing by halves, but buy a Steinway if you want a really first class piano.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Lease of the Fort Wayne, Richmond and Cincinnati Railroad

By the Pennsylvania Company, the Grand Rapids and Indiana, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton—Road from Ashtabula to Jamestown to be Rebuilt in Ninety Days—More About the Short Line from Cincinnati to New York, &c., &c.

LEASE OF THE FORT WAYNE, RICHMOND AND CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, July 21, 1871.

At the recent meeting of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad stockholders at Sturgis, Mich., the proposed lease of the Fort Wayne, Richmond and Cincinnati Railroad to the Grand Rapids road for the term of ninety-nine years was approved of by them by a large majority of the stock voted. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad and the Pennsylvania Company are parties to the lease in connection with the Grand Rapids, they jointly agreeing to equip the Richmond road when it is ironed, and the same when completely to be run in the interest of the three companies furnishing the means for equipping it, they receiving ten per cent. interest on the amount furnished therefor. The Richmond company, after paying all the necessary expenses of operating the road, receive the net profits for their own use for paying the bonded interest. The Pennsylvania Company, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Grand Rapids and Indiana companies also guaranteed the interest of the bonds o Richmond road to the amount of $1,800,000 for the payment of any interest that the Richmond Company could not meet out of their net earnings. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road, and the Grand Rapids and Indiana, will also work in the interest of each other as to the handling of freight and passengers passing in that direction. The completion of the Richmond road is being pushed forward rapidly, and when finished will make on the consummation of the above contract an unbroken rail between Cincinnati and Little Traverse Bay, Michigan, nearly 500 miles. It is understood that the Pennsylvania and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Companies have coincided in the above contract, and the final papers will soon be executed.

CONSOLIDATION.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The Rockford, Illinois, *Gazette*, understands that the directors of the Rockford and Central Railroad, have under consideration the proposals of consolidation with the proposed Madison and Chicago Railroad, and that it is not impossible that the two may be accepted. If the consolidation takes place it will thereafter be known as the St. Louis and Duluth Railroad.

TO VISIT CANADA.

TORONTO, July 21.—Cal. Diehl, manager of the Government railways in Norway, is about to visit Canada on an invitation from the directors of the Narrow-Gauge Railroads.

GETTING READY FOR CHANGE OF GAUGE.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Active preparations are making along the line of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the change of gauge, which will be accomplished throughout the entire line on Sunday, commencing at daylight. The last broad-gauge passenger train will leave both Cincinnati and St. Louis on Sunday morning. The entire line will be cleared of broad-gauge power and equipment by midnight to-morrow night. It will be turned over to the superintendents of the road and their subordinates for change of gauge as early thereafter as practicable. When the road is opened along the line to-morrow, and everything be in readiness for the change on the following morning, it is expected narrow trains will be run Monday morning.

SHORT LINE RAILROAD FROM CINCINNATI TO NEW YORK.

We published a telegraphic dispatch yesterday morning, giving some facts in regard to a short line railroad from Cincinnati to New York. The following additional particulars from the Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday will be read with interest: By this line the projectors claim the distance from Cincinnati to New York will not exceed 626 miles, and may by contract even be reduced a little more than this. The new line will compare with existing roads, according to the figures furnished by the officers of the former, as follows:

	Miles.
New York Central	880
Erie	760
Baltimore and Ohio	777
Pennsylvania Central	740
Kentucky and Great Eastern	626

If this estimate is correct, and the gentleman vouches for it that it is correctly surveyed, it will be seen that an immense advantage will accrue to the new road. One hundred and twenty miles will be equal to from four to five hours of travel to passengers, and in both passengers and freight the saving in cost of so much transportation is a matter of great consequence.

But this is not all that is claimed for the new line, for while the projectors urge that the new route will be 150 miles shorter in measurement, in equaling distances by time the saving will be equivalent to 300 miles, as the road is to be built in such a manner that the time saved, they say, will with the former be little less than two hundred miles.

The grade throughout the entire line is of the most favorable nature. In Kentucky the maximum grade will be 52 feet, in Ohio 60 feet, in Indiana 75 feet east, 92½ feet, and coming west, 72 feet. The value of the latter will be better appreciated when it is remembered the maximum grade of the Baltimore and Ohio road is 117 feet.

Of the bonds of the road, if completed, so far as bringing us coal, iron, salt, lumber and oil are concerned, our readers need not be told. The interest consequences is one which cannot readily be overestimated.

The road from Cincinnati to Catlettsburg can be completed within one year, and the projectors say no reason exists why the through to New York may not be finished within three years.

But this is not all of the project, for it now turns out that the same gentlemen who are laying out the road from Cincinnati to New York are also the moving powers in the projected Cincinnati and Ohio tunnel under Walnut Hills, of which we have spoken heretofore. That contracts have been made for the finishing of the latter before the 1st of June, it seems, then, that these are all but parts of the same general plan for building another magnificent railroad interest which will connect Cincinnati with the seaboard, furnish to the new route a safe outlet to the Northwest, and bring to Cincinnati, after all, to prepare a great eastern arm for the Southern road, before the completion of which will not be delayed many years.

In all respects there is more significance about the project than any in the railroad way that has lately found its way to the light.

ASHTABULA TO JAMESTOWN.

A correspondent of the Andover, Ohio, informs us that the branch of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern from Ashtabula, Ohio, to Jamestown, Pa., is under contract to be built within ninety days. On the same subject the Conneautville *Courier* says: "The Lake Shore Railroad Company commenced track laying on the Ashtabula division of the Jamestown and Franklin Road on Sunday, by effecting a junction with the Jamestown and Pittsburgh track at Jamestown. Anticipating trouble from the latter road in attempting to cross their track, a march was stolen upon them by putting a heavy force at work on Sunday and getting the job done before any opposition was manifested.

COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

An Interesting Case at St. Louis—Some Facts Developed Not Altogether Creditable to the System.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The case of A. A. Miller against Mr. Sheppard, manager of Bradstreet's Commercial Agency, was before the Circuit Court yesterday. The hearing being on a motion of the defendant to dissolve the injunction granted a few days ago, enjoining the circulation of the July number of Bradstreet's Commercial Reports, on the ground of false and injurious rating of the plaintiff. Several witnesses testified to the solvency of Mr. Miller, his business qualifications, integrity, &c. Also, that he is doing a large and prosperous business. W. B. King, formerly an employe in the Bradstreet Agency, testified as to the mode of transacting the business of the Agency. He said in most of the reports were manufactured in the office; from the time Mr. Sheppard took charge the reports were based upon reports. He testified that Bradstreet Agency was in the habit of issuing circulars to subscribers, and a gold letter was also issued, which all unfavorable reports were copied. He testified that the Bradstreet Agency was partial to subscribers, and a gold letter would be had, would very often raise a man's rating. The plaintiff had been reduced from the rating of C. D. D., a very high rating, to D. D., which meant that he was doing business with a capital of less than five hundred dollars. A subscription to the Agency generally meant an increase of credit, and he knew of one firm being rated higher for fear they were going to discontinue their subscription. The witness further stated that he had manufactured hundreds of reports himself. He had started a whole district at the request of the management.

CINCINNATI.

Funeral of Blackman—The Supreme Conclave of the Order of Heptasoph.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—The funeral of the distinguished surgeon, Dr. George C. Blackman, occurred from the First Presbyterian Church, Avondale, this afternoon. The immediate members of the family present. Rev. Doctors McKnight and Worrall officiated, and an address was delivered on his life by Dr. M. B. Wright. The pall-bearers were prominent physicians and surgeons of the city, and the active ceremonies the body was deposited in Spring Grove Cemetery.

At the session to-day of the Supreme Conclave of the Order of Heptasoph, the following supreme officers were elected for the ensuing year: Archon, Archon, Hon. Jas. Young, of Maryland; Chancellor, W. E. Foster, of Virginia; Provost, Wm. Greer, of Pennsylvania; Secretary, Dr. S. Baird Wolfe, of Maryland; Treasurer, J. Wolf, of Ohio; Prelate, A. L. Wilkinson, of the District of Columbia; Inspector General, E. Hendingsfelder, of Louisiana; Herald, D. W. McGaughey, of Alabama; Guide, W. F. Bullock, of Virginia; Warder, G. H. Gruenert, of Indiana; Sentinel, A. Prendergast, of New York. New York will be the next place of meeting.

Rather Sour.

[From the New York Times of Friday.]

We now proceed to fulfill our promise to bring home to the Tammany Ring, and more particularly to Connolly and Mayor Hall, a clear case of *swindling*. That is the proper word to describe the transaction, and is indeed the only word, and therefore we have to hesitation in using it. Mayor Hall and Controller Connolly object to being branded as thieves and swindlers, as we once more brand them now, they can sue us for libel, and we will prove our charges in a court of law. What is more we will prove our charges before Controller Connolly *his own books*. It will not do for Hall to try and sneak out by saying that he is "used to newspaper attacks." We do not attack him now on the ground of writing and in wild language—but we call him a thief because we can prove him to be one.

Exports of British Railroad Iron.

The Parliamentary statement of the exports of rails for Great Britain show that for the six months ending June 30, 1871, the United States received 84,304 tons; for the month of June alone the quantity was 44,919 tons, against 26,714 tons and 46,995 tons for the corresponding months in 1870 and 1869. The exports to Russia for six months ending 30th of June last were 46,929 tons; to Germany, 32,220; to British India, 26,766; to British North America, 17,370; to Peru, 12,694 tons. The export of pig iron to the United States for the six months ending June 30, 1871, was 92,669 tons, against 65,012 and 54,104 tons respectively for the same period in 1869 and 1870, showing a largely increased activity in the trade.

THE question of German in the public schools, is enjoying the attention of the press, people and Councils of Chicago. Concerning the subject, the *Times* says: It is not meant to discourage the study of German in this country, for aside from the rich literature of that country, a knowledge of its language has a practical value to Americans. But we do insist that our grammar schools are not the legitimate sources of such instruction—at least until it shall be demonstrated that the pupils have time, after acquiring a thorough understanding of the ordinary elementary studies, to devote to this accomplishment.

SECOND EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Abolition of the Army Purchase System—Conference of European Powers Shortly to be Held—Dreadful Ravages of the Cholera in Persia—The French Government Called Upon to Support the Pope—The New Spanish Ministry, &c., &c.

The Press on Gladstone's Action—Destructive Fire in Lisbon—No Yellow Fever in Buenos Ayres.

LONDON, July 21.—The *Times* says the act of the Ministers in abolishing the system of purchase of army commissions by royal warrant is a violent breach of the Constitution, and a wanton setting aside of the will of the House of Lords. The *Times* regrets that this grave issue has been raised, but expresses the hope that the Lords will in their future action think of its effect upon officers of the army rather than of the indignity to their own privileges. The *Daily News* approves the conduct of the Government in making themselves the exponents of the popular will, and recommends that the Lords pass the bill abolishing the purchase of army commissions.

The *Telegraph* is exultant over the action of the ministry, and says that Gladstone will be more popular for sustaining the dignity of the House of Commons in securing harvest in a laborious session, and for securing the defenses of the country and guarding the interests of the army.

The *Post* says the course of the Government has been somewhat unconstitutional, bringing, it believes, Parliament into contempt before the people. The *Standard* asserts that Gladstone has grossly violated the privileges of Parliament, wasting its time and precipitating a constitutional crisis.

A very destructive fire occurred yesterday in Lisbon. Several perished in the flames.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to June 25, represent that the yellow fever has entirely disappeared from the city.

Newspaper Prosecuted.

PARIS, July 21.—Criminal proceedings have been commenced against the *Avenir National* for calumniating the Government.

Gen. Douay has been presented with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The Prussians will evacuate Rouen to-morrow.

The French Assembly.

PARIS, July 21.—The radicals are actively canvassing for the municipal elections to be held next Sunday.

Notwithstanding the adverse report of the Committee of the Assembly, Thiers intends to defend his policy of protection before the Assembly.

It is rumored that the Duc d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville have resigned their seats in the Assembly.

Thiers will shortly leave Paris for one of the — Lambricht ex- in Paris on — has not yet been completed.

Governor of Galicia.

VIENNA, July 21.—Count Agenor Goluchowski has been appointed Governor of Galicia.

Courts in Alsace and Lorraine.

BERLIN, July 21.—Several decrees are published to-day, organizing courts of law in Alsace and Lorraine.

Engineers' Strike—Train in Cork.

LONDON, July 21.—The engineers on the strike at New Castle held a meeting to-day, and resolved to make no compromise with their employers.

George Francis Train lectured at Cork last night, and explained the Fenian movement. He says he met Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, has arrived in England.

Gladstone's Coup D'Etat—Conference of European Powers—Russian Grand Dukes to Visit England.

LONDON, July 21.—All the papers of to-day contain editorials on the subject of cancellation by Royal warrant of the act legalizing the purchase of army commissions. The *Times*, *Post* and *Standard* believe the course of the Ministry unconstitutional, while the *News* and *Telegraph* uphold it. The latter, to this extent, the course taken by the Ministry.

Yesterday the Queen paid a visit to the Woolwich arsenal and dock-yards yesterday.

If this estimate is correct, and the gentleman vouches for it that it is correctly surveyed, it will be seen that an immense advantage will accrue to the new road. One hundred and twenty miles will be equal to from four to five hours of travel to passengers, and in both passengers and freight the saving in cost of so much transportation is a matter of great consequence.

But this is not all that is claimed for the new line, for while the projectors urge that the new route will be 150 miles shorter in measurement, in equaling distances by time the saving will be equivalent to 300 miles, as the road is to be built in such a manner that the time saved, they say, will with the former be little less than two hundred miles.

The grade throughout the entire line is of the most favorable nature. In Kentucky the maximum grade will be 52 feet, in Ohio 60 feet, in Indiana 75 feet east, 92½ feet, and coming west, 72 feet. The value of the latter will be better appreciated when it is remembered the maximum grade of the Baltimore and Ohio road is 117 feet.

Of the benefits of the road, if completed, so far as bringing us coal, iron, salt, lumber and oil are concerned, our readers need not be told. The interest consequences is one which cannot readily be overestimated.

The road from Cincinnati to Catlettsburg can be completed within one year, and the projectors say no reason exists why the through to New York may not be finished within three years.

But this is not all of the project, for it now turns out that the same gentlemen who are laying out the road from Cincinnati to New York are also the moving powers in the projected Cincinnati and Ohio tunnel under Walnut Hills, of which we have spoken heretofore. That contracts have been made for the finishing of the latter before the 1st of June, it seems, then, that these are all but parts of the same general plan for building another magnificent railroad interest which will connect Cincinnati with the seaboard, furnish to the new route a safe outlet to the Northwest, and bring to Cincinnati, after all, to prepare a great eastern arm for the Southern road, before the completion of which will not be delayed many years.

In all respects there is more significance about the project than any in the railroad way that has lately found its way to the light.

ASHTABULA TO JAMESTOWN.

A correspondent of the Andover, Ohio, informs us that the branch of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern from Ashtabula, Ohio, to Jamestown, Pa., is under contract to be built within ninety days. On the same subject the Conneautville *Courier* says: "The Lake Shore Railroad Company commenced track laying on the Ashtabula division of the Jamestown and Franklin Road on Sunday, by effecting a junction with the Jamestown and Pittsburgh track at Jamestown. Anticipating trouble from the latter road in attempting to cross their track, a march was stolen upon them by putting a heavy force at work on Sunday and getting the job done before any opposition was manifested.

CRIME.

Terrible Revenge.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The *Times*, of the 14th inst., gives the particulars of a deliberate murder committed by a man named Layton, his victim being a man named Bedford. Layton arrived at Ballimore a few days previous, riding a splendid horse and wearing a dress of rowels. After stopping at the Harrington Hotel a few days, he started for Bedford's house, some miles distant. While riding along he was joined by a citizen. They r

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. PLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

Our neighbor, the *Post*, has written a good many things about the New York riots, but has failed to say what he thinks of the part Governor HOFFMAN played. We don't intend to be impertinent, but we do think that so important a personage as the Governor is entitled to as much attention as this from so important a paper as the *Post*. Besides, a square answer to our question might gratify a considerable number of people hereabouts.

AFTER the glowing reports of the San Domingo Commissioners, who represented the island as little less than a paradise, it was supposed by some that the tide of emigration would set in thither from our shores. But not a bit of it, so far as we can see. On the contrary, the public mind was very little impressed by these representations and continues to believe that the island possesses little to attract their people from our soil. The latest reports left San Domingo in a precarious condition, and the opinion is now frequently expressed that in some shape the question of annexation will be before Congress at the next session.

SOME of the papers refer to the rumor that Col. SCOTT has swallowed two more railroads, to-wit: the Central Pacific and California Pacific, as "startling." Considering everything, in our estimation nothing could be more natural—necessary in fact. Col. SCOTT's combination is like some animals that require a whole beef at certain periods, and must swallow at least a railroad a week. Otherwise, as in the case of an animal, good digestion would get wrong without the whole beef, things would not run smoothly or the proper checks and balances in the railroad world be maintained. There is nothing "startling" in the matter, and the only thing we need feel any interest about is—what next?

We expect a favorable response from Philadelphia to our suggestion that she wake up and take hold of a narrow-gauge trunk railroad to the West, with branches reaching to the principal points of trade and travel. It is within her power to become master of the situation in the railroad world. It is well known that European capitalists stand ready to furnish capital to narrow-gauge enterprises in this country of the merit which such a road would possess. The narrow-gauge era is dawning—has already dawned, we might say—and it is Philadelphia's policy to at once act, take a leading part and become independent. No doubt a steamship line could be coupled with the enterprise, so that with a little exertion now our metropolis can speedily realize her aspirations. Let her delay and the advantages of the new impulse will be lost to her.

We can well believe the cable reports of the rage and consternation with which GLADSTONE's announcement that Queen VICTORIA had cancelled the royal warrant legalizing the purchase of army commissions, was received by the old fogies in the House of Lords, and by their sons, brothers, nephews and cousins in the Commons. It was a splendid stroke of statesmanship on the part of the premier, and will considerably revive the waning popularity of the Sovereign herself. Probably it was the only course left for GLADSTONE to pursue. The English army had grown to be an asylum for decayed aristocracy, and it was hardly to be expected that the House of Lords would consent to abolish an institution so convenient for themselves and their order. It was a direct concession to the republican sentiment of England, and the fact that Queen VICTORIA was induced upon the advice of her ministers to take the action which she did, shows her to be not insensible of the weakening tenure by which thrones and aristocracies are held, while the defiant attitude of GLADSTONE in challenging the opposition to appeal to the country, is sufficient evidence that he considers himself wholly master of the situation.

A SCOTCHMAN AMONG US.

DR. MCCOSH is pre-eminently a public character, and therefore his public sayings and doings may without impropriety, we suppose, be made the subject of respectful comment even in a secular newspaper. When a few years ago the Doctor was called from Belfast to the Presidency of Princeton College, some wonder was excited by the action of the Board of Trustees. There can be no harm in saying that in certain quarters a little dissatisfaction was produced by the measure. Why, it was asked with some irritation, why go abroad for a dignitary that might so easily be found at home? Among the many distinguished graduates of the institution, could no man of suitable qualifications be found to act as its President? In the youth of the country as well as of the college, it may have been expedient to fetch WITHERSPOON from Scotland. It was natural at any rate that colonists and provincials should look to the mother country for a college president, and in those days the presumption was strong that a man who had been educated in the schools of Europe, would bring qualifications to the discharge of the duties of the office superior to any possessed by a man who had received his education on this side of the Atlantic. Times have changed, the cavilers remarked, arguing that at present no such reason exists why a foreigner should be invited to fill a position for which many natives are perfectly qualified. And then they fortified their view by referring to the practice of leading colleges in the Eastern States, of which the guardians respectively are careful when selecting a president to confine their choice within the ranks of the graduates of the institution. This example, we may remark by the way, seems wholly unworthy of imitation. The rule is narrow and provincial in spirit, and must be very unfavorable in its practical influence on the college to which it is applied and on the progress of education in general. On the other hand, the liberal and cosmopolitan spirit in which the Princeton Trustees acted in the selection of Dr. MCCOSH, a foreigner, is the spirit of sound wisdom and comprehensive culture. The Republic of Letters is not hemmed in by the limits of nationality, but comprehends the scholars of all countries. From their foundation up to the present day, the great universities of Europe have sought and found their professors without regard to the places of their birth. Merely alluding to the time when Scotchmen filled professors' chairs in every university in France, and when Switzers and Hollanders were the ornaments of the universities of England, we may in illustration refer to the Danes and Norwegians in the German universities, and to the Germans in the universities of every European country to-day. The highest school appointment in Scotland is filled by a German, Dr. SCHMITZ.

The Princeton Trustees, it is evident, well knew what they were doing when they invited the eminent Scotch professor to take charge of the college. Tangible and visible results flowing from his administration already abundantly attest the wisdom of their choice. The new Presi[illegible] been so fa[illegible] time [illegible]

lege to place it on a more efficient and prosperous footing. Hence it is possible that in ignorance of details the public may ascribe to Dr. MCCOSH some of the credit that may be due to other agencies. But regarding his American activity in other directions, there is no danger of misapprehension or mistake. Though no longer a young man, Dr. MCCOSH has entered with all the energy and fire of youth into the great battle of ideas and principles now in progress in this country. A Scotch Presbyterian, he might have been expected to find contentment as well as ample employment within the boundaries of his denomination. Princeton, as everybody knows, has been somewhat isolated by its rigorous orthodoxy and adherence to ancient systems, looked upon coldly by the West, and with suspicion and a certain dislike by the East. While its works in theology and Biblical criticism have been applauded in Europe, they have met with little favor in the country which lies between the Hudson and the Province of New Brunswick. The dislike and the suspicion were no doubt to some extent felt on the other side; Princeton thinking New England dangerously prone to innovation and contempt for the old paths. Untouched by the causes which had brought about this state of alienation, Dr. MCCOSH was too vigorous in mental and moral constitution to take the infection. Though strictly sound in the faith he was from the first kindly received even by heterodox Yankeedom, which in its lectures and reviews hails him as a worthy champion of great truths which it still holds fast. In fact, the Doctor has been careful to show that he respects and admires some things in the land while condemning and rejecting others. At the Bowdoin Commencement the other day no other speaker was so vehemently applauded. "The speech of the day," says a Bostonian, "was made by Dr. MCCOSH, who showed himself thoroughly familiar with the names of the line of great men who stand on the catalogue of Bowdoin, and paid to the college a tribute which in the mouth of an alumnus would have seemed almost fulsome." In his lately published book on "Christianity and Positivism," he deals Boston theology some of the hardest and most damaging blows that nondescript caricature and jumble of religious speculations has ever received. But he inflicts the discipline in "no harsh or narrow manner" and does not forget Boston's titles to respect; "Boston," he says, "which has exercised such an influence on the literature and theology of America,—on literature altogether for good." In discussion with scientific sceptics the same high, generous and candid spirit is apparent, the manifest result of a discipline which has taught him to feel with as well as for others.

A FEW days ago we referred to the closing of the public schools in Charleston, South Carolina, the teachers having received no salary for the last six months, and the City School Commissioners being destitute of funds with which to pay them. We are glad to observe that the proper authorities have since taken the matter in hand. The State Superintendent of Education, whom we characterized as having a much keener appetite for a lucrative political job than for the discharge of the legitimate duties of his office, was requested to furnish information as to what had become of the School Fund, amounting to some three hundred thousand dollars per annum. This, however, he declined to do, whereupon application was made to Judge WILLARD of the Supreme Court, for a writ of mandamus compelling him to show cause why the teachers should not be paid from the funds entrusted to his charge. Upon the hearing the Superintendent claimed to have been innocent of any wrong, but stated that the money had been "absorbed" by a number of persons connected with the State Government, partly in the payment of salaries to unauthorized female clerks, and partly by being devoted to a variety of other and less reputable purposes. These revelations have created a very interesting squabble among the confederation of rascals concerned, but it is gratifying to know that Judge WILLARD issued a peremptory order directing the Superintendent to pay off the teachers in question, giving him until to-day to comply with the requirements of the Court.

THE *Post* endeavors to refute our statement that the total of the real cash balances against ex-Collectors of Internal Revenue amounted only to $2,768,397, by citing from a report of Secretary BOUTWELL the amount of overdue balances as they stood on the books of the Department June 30, 1869, the amount so charged against ex-Collectors being at that time $20,700,983. We neither question the accuracy of Mr. BOUTWELL's figures, nor the fact that the *Post* desires to impress a point. We do, however, considerably question our contemporary's ingenuousness. We gave the figures of the official report, and explained how it was that many ex-Collectors who in reality owe the Government nothing, have been charged with heavy unsettled balances on the books of the Revenue Bureau. And now we want to make our point. Suppose a Democratic President should be elected, and the editor of the *Post* appointed a Collector of internal revenue. Under the law he would be required to receipt monthly to the Assessor for the list of taxes given him for collection. Suppose the amount thus receipted for were $100,000, and that by the time he had collected $25,000 he were removed from office. He would still remain charged at the Revenue Office with the uncollected balance of $75,000, until it had been accounted for by

HARPER'S WEEKLY is always interesting, but the current number is unusually excellent, the late riots having furnished artist and editor with subjects of powerful illustration and comment. The pencil of Nast cuts in it like a two-edged sword. In addition to the usual varied literary and artistic contents, eleven engravings are given of scenes and incidents connected with and suggestions growing out of the recent occurrences in New York city. Of these, the picture on the first page, representing the Goddess of Liberty inflicting corporeal punishment on Insurrectionary Irishism is the most striking and powerful. The double page illustration on pages 686-7, however, is admirable, and its trenchant satire cannot but set people a thinking. A full page engraving of the attack on the procession is also given, with illustrations of Hibernian Hall, the Orange headquarters, and of the delivery of the captured arms at the Central Police office. The infamy of Tammany is of course immortalized. There is also a fine portrait of the Emperor of Brazil, with pictures of the recent festivities at Berlin, and numerous other illustrations in explanation of the letter press. The editorial articles which relate to the riot are very thoughtfully and powerfully written, and there is the usual admirable *melange* of other literary and scientific matter.

So many hard things have been said of Governor Bullock, of Georgia, more particularly in regard to his alleged fraudulent administration of the finances of the State, that it seems but naked justice to let him give his own statement of its monetary condition. In a letter addressed to Senator Scott, Chairman of the Committee on Southern Affairs, he states that in 1861 the public debt of the State was $3,688,750; on the accession to office of the present administration, in 1868, it was $6,256,625. During the twenty-two months ending August 10, 1868, during which Governor Jenkins held office, the total State expenditure was $2,960,509 41. During the twenty-nine months included between August 11, 1868, and January 1, 1869, the expenditures under the present Administration have been $3,758,804 77. From 1868 to 1870 the value of taxable property has increased $35,000,000, making the total value of all property in 1870, $206,119,529, upon which the rate of tax is four-tenths of one per cent. In 1868 the rate was six and a half cents per one hundred dollars. If Governor Bullock's figures are correct, it must be confessed that he has not been so extravagant after all. If, with double the voting population, and double the number of citizens entitled to the care and protection of the State, he has administered the government at an average lower expense of five thousand dollars a month than his predecessor, he is entitled to credit, especially when it is considered that the whole period of his administration has been a time of great excitement and disorder, rendering numerous heavy and unusual expenses necessary.

HAS Theodore Tilton turned the cold shoulder on his friend Horace Greeley, and gone a-fishing for the Presidential nomination herself? The *Golden Age*, discussing present and prospective issues, says:

"Our idea is that the Republican party, in the absence of any imminent and threatening issue next year, ought to take woman's suffrage for its theme, and that if it falls below Heaven in this respect then the women [illegible] under."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

One of the best of new things in its way is what is called the Toad-toy. We behold a veritable toad ensconced in a little house at the end of an oblong tin platform. Thus located, he pictures in life his living prototype, as he stares at you, goggle-eyed, from beneath some moss-covered bank, or from some projecting rock along any of the streams of the country. He is impassive, and apparently incapable of motion, but tempt him by placing a penny on the stand at the opposite end of the platform, and with the speed of lightning he springs forward, seizes the penny and swallows it by a simultaneous effort. The effect is startling, and for a moment takes back the shrewdest observer. The next moment, of course, it is understood. We can conceive, however, the bewilderment of the infantile world on witnessing this achievement, which is exactly on the level of its comprehension.

Sheep farming is said to be making great progress in Oregon. There are no burs in the wool, or scab or foot-rot on the sheep; the fleece is so naturally clean and free from impurities that, unwashed, it only loses five per cent. more than the washed wool of other States. The pure Cotswold sheep are coming into great repute, yielding fleeces that average ten pounds, and not unfrequently run up to twelve or fourteen pounds. The Cotswold and Merino are frequently crossed to advantage. The sheep in the Willamette and the Upper Columbia valleys are unsurpassed in weight and as to excellence for meat, as well as in the weight, length, strength, and fineness of staple of their wool.

It is estimated that the corn crop of Iowa this year will amount to 100,000,000 bushels. A Des Moines paper says: In all our experience we have never seen such a corn crop as is standing in this part of Northern Iowa. Not an average of a dozen hills to the acre is missing, and now the corn in hundreds of fields stands so high that an ordinary Iowan, say six feet in his stockings, could not be seen in passing through the fields.

Another bee story is told, this one by a correspondent in Indiana, who says: "While walking near Falkirk, we observed two bees issuing from one of the hives, bearing with them the defunct body of a comrade, with which they flew for a distance of twelve yards. We followed them closely and noted the care with which they selected a convenient hole on the side of the gravel walk, the tenderness with which they committed the body, head downwards, to the earth, and the solicitude with which they afterwards pushed two little stones, doubtless 'in memoriam.' Their task being ended, they paused for about a moment, perhaps to drop over the grave of their friend a sympathizing tear, and then they flew away to their hives."

The Connecticut Senate has passed a bill (in which the House is not expected to concur) which renders null and void all business dealings for liquor—enables the purchaser even of a glass of whisky to recover back the ten cents he pays for it!—declares null and void all sales, transfers, contracts, quit-claims, mortgages, attachments and liens made in consideration (part or whole) of the sale of any spirituous liquor; makes null and void all leases of premises, if liquor is sold on them; punishes by a fine of $100 or a month in jail (or both) the sale of liquor to any minor under eighteen years of age; makes the person who sells responsible for all damages done by drunken men, and permits any taxpayer to sue such seller whenever the drinker abuses his family. The bill is intended to supersede the Maine law, which has for years remained a dead letter on the statute books.

A leading Philadelphia doctor takes upon himself the duty of correcting the theory that blackberries are useful or harmless in cases where children are convalescing from diarhœa or cholera infantum. He says: "From close observation during several years, meantime enjoying a large practice, I am forced to believe that there is no other one cause so fatal to life in these complaints as eating blackberries."

"I think," says Dr. John Brown, of Edinburgh, "that every family should have a dog. It is like a perpetual baby; and then it betrays no secrets, never sulks, asks no troublesome questions, never gets into debt, never comes down late to breakfast—and it is always ready for a bit of fun."

The census returns show that the number of persons of Chinese birth in the United States a year ago was 63,196. As the aggregate of the population of the country at the same time was 38,549,987, we find that China has contributed but one in 610 to our population, or less than one-sixth of one per cent.

The New York *Evening Mail* says that on the morning of the 12th inst., a porter employed by a merchant in that city, informed him that he would not work that day, but meant to take the life of an Orangeman before night. His employer tried to dissuade him from his frantic folly, but failed to not listen to reason. The first intelligence that his employer got about his porter was that he had fallen, perforated with several bullets.

Santa Clara county, California, is irrigated from immense artesian wells. This year over three hundred acres were devoted to strawberry culture, and from 4,000 to 5,000 pounds of berries were produced to the acre, which sold at an average of five cents a pound. In San Francisco alone, during the season, consumed over 70,000 pounds a day, and the strawberry men are growing rich.

According to Mrs. Stanton, the mortality among the Mormon women and children is appalling. She visited their cemetery, and saw acres of little graves. So it would seem that the story about Brigham Young's losing forty-eight mothers-in-law is not all a gentle myth. Those who trample on one section of the constitution of human nature, usually find that they are dealing with a grave subject before they get through.

PERSONAL.

Information has been received to the effect that the health of Mr. Thurlow Weed, now in London, is not as good as it was when he left New York. He expresses his intention of returning home shortly if he did not improve.

The Revs. Dr. T. L. Cuyler, Brooklyn; J. B. Dunn, Boston; T. C. Niven, Philadelphia, and Mr. E. S. Wells, Chicago, have been appointed delegates by the General Assembly of Presbyterians in Great Britain, different Presbyterian bodies in England, Scotland, and Ireland next May.

The father of the late Minister Burlingame, the Rev. J. Burlingame, is visiting his old home in Auburn, Ill., whence he emigrated to California in 1849. For fifty years he has been a minister of the Methodist Church. He is to settle permanently in Cook County, Ill.

Carl Wolfsohn, the eminent professor, of Philadelphia, writes from Berlin: Although our Germans singers sing abominably; plenty of fine voices, but nobody learns to sing, and there is of course no use of praising big screaming even from the throat. It is expected by the people here, who are masters in all instrumental performances, put up with such bad singing. I can assure you that more than three-fourths of the popular singers here would not be tolerated in America.

The Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, M. C., in a letter to J. Q. Howard, on art culture, takes occasion thus vigorously to state an opinion which he may not be altogether alone in entertaining. "Though we (the American people) are the almightiest people that ever was or will be, yet the tendency of our 'almightiness' is to run us into blackguards."

Senor Mario, the celebrated tenor, sung his last song and bade farewell to the lyric stage at Covent Garden, London, on the 18th. The opera chosen for the occasion was La Favorita. A special account says that upon the appearance of the artist the whole audience rose to do him honor, and it was some time ere the performance could proceed. All through the entertainment the emotion of the tenor was noticeable, yet he carried himself bravely through to the end. He felt the influence of the surroundings. Eleven times he was called before the curtain, to receive the homage of royalty itself, associated with the beauty, wit, talent, wealth and elegance of the British metropolis. Shoots of laurel wreaths and rare flowers were strewn before the footlights at the feet of the artist. It reminded such a scene as this that the great tenor took his farewell of the stage.

The respective owners of Kingfisher and Longfellow, the great horses in the Saratoga races, are thus pictured: Belmont, Kingfisher's owner, appeared in a white Tyrolese hat with silver feather, a very light gray surtout coat, white vest and trowsers, with red scarf pinned with a jockey cap set with diamonds. His gloves were immaculate dove color. Old John Harper, the owner of Longfellow, wore an old black, Texas slouch hat, seedy gray checked trowsers, a home-spun coat, low shoes, soiled stockings, wilted linen, and his hands were tanned and bleached with the suns of eighty summers.

Mr. James Buchanan, nephew of the late ex-President, and his private Secretary during the last year of his administration, died in Virginia last week, aged thirty-eight years. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, and an effective public speaker. Some of his best efforts in the Democratic cause were his speeches to the Germans in their own language. Mr. Buchanan, like his material uncle, Stephen G. Foster, was a composer of several charming popular melodies.

It is stated that the practice of brewing beer from rice is rapidly coming into use in Germany. This beer is said to be of a very clear, pale color, of an extremely pleasant, mild taste, foaming strongly and yet retaining well its carbonic acid.

THE king crabs, or horsefeet, which abound on the Jersey shores, and the habits and life of which is almost an entire secret to even the best of naturalists, are now utilized, that is manufactured or converted into cancerine, a sort of compost which finds a market principally among fruit growers. The crabs, which appear in almost incredible numbers, are gathered and taken to the factory at Goshen, where pens are provided, into which they are thrown and heaped up by the thousand like brick. In a few hours they die, and curiously enough do not putrify, but dry up so that a live crab of four or five pounds will weigh but a pound or so when dried. They are thrown into a threshing machine, and claws, feeders, shell and all torn into fragments. Being yet green, they are then placed in a metal cylinder and turned over a furnace, like in coffee roasting, till thoroughly dried, when they are passed through a mill and ground into powder as fine as flour. This is called cancerine. It is in good demand at the factory at $30 per ton, and during the present year probably four hundred tons will be made. Its properties are considered very valuable, there being over ten per cent. of ammonia in it, the shell of the crab being unlike that of all other crabs, lobsters, &c., in being of a horny nature and not of lime.

The following statistical statement of the deaths of persons who are intemperate as compared with those who are temperate, should be potent enough to convince even the most unbelieving, if not to make though one should arise from the grave. The statistican of the London General Life Insurance Company says that if 100,000 intemperate persons be taken, from fifteen to seventy years of age, and an equal number of corresponding ages who are not intemperate, thirty-two out of the former will die as often as ten of the latter. Out of 100,000 of each 16,967 of the intemperate will be dead before fifty years of age, but of those who are not intemperate 4,366 only will be dead. From fifty years to sixty the comparative numbers of deaths will be 6,413 and 2,224, and from sixty years to seventy they will be 16,435 and 13,260.

THE accounts of the purchase of arms in the United States for France during the war with Germany show that $7,326,181 was expended in this country. This sum is thus itemized:

Belmont—Banker's commissions and stamps	$65,357 81
Belmont, Morse, Harney & Graham, for arms and ammunition	619,586 88
Belmont, Harney & Graham, for arms and ammunition	6,972,173 01
[illegible]	93,028 00
[illegible]	152,655 00
[illegible]	400 00
[illegible]	457 24
[illegible]	761 97
[illegible]	129,629 50
[illegible]	72,570 59
[illegible]	72,570 59
[illegible] mission	50,694 21
	$7,386,181 30

[illegible] Government lost [illegible] ons in the United [illegible]

THE NEW YORK IRISH ON GOV. HOFFMAN.

A Tight Place for a Democratic Presidential Candidate to be in.

For a Presidential candidate Governor Hoffman is decidedly in a bad box. The Irish weekly papers of New York city brim over with denunciation and invective because of his action with regard to the New York riots. Isn't this a pleasant dish to set before a Governor who wants to be President, and knows himself to be dependent on the votes of the very persons who gnash their teeth at him, hang him in effigy, and call him murderer?

[From the Irish People.]

"The blood curdles at the thought of such atrocity, and if such a thing as justice is to be found in this land of bonded liberty, that justice must now be sought for, to impeach John T. Hoffman, and try him for the willful murder of those whose deaths were caused by his action at New York on Wednesday, the 12th July, 1871. We call upon the friends of the murdered citizens, by every duty which they owe to society and to themselves, to raise this issue at the proper tribunals of the country, and to cite Gov. Hoffman before a jury of his peers to answer to a charge of murder!"

[From the Irish Citizen.]

"It is a matter of regret that Mr. Hoffman has thus gone over to the Orangemen, because this bloody blunder wipes him out as a public man. Many had even good hope he might be our next President; but that is all over; if his party now were mad enough to put him in nomination he could never get one Irish Catholic vote, not one."

[From the Irish World.]

"Perhaps this Dutchman, Hoffman, felt in that hour the influence of common affinity, and determined it obligatory on him to stand by his distant relatives the Anglo-Orange Gaelic—who are ever true to the "glorious, pious and immortal memory" of William, the Dutch adventurer. And this man dares to vail his diabolical acts under cover of law in the North! We charge that he has violated law and broken a special statute in this very instance. Out upon the wretch! Let his name stink forever in the nostrils of all the true and the good! Let the cry of the orphan, whose home he has left disconsolate, blast him! and let the hot tear of the widow, whose heart he has made sore, rot him in his pride of place and imperious despotism! The greatest mistake made in the whole massacre business seems to be that Mayor Hall did not arrest John T. Hoffman for interfering with the peace of the city."

[From the Freeman's Journal.]

"The 'sober second thought' of the people lately so excited, will consign John T. Hoffman to the obscurity from which he has risen by lucky manœuvrings. John T. Hoffman, Governor of the State—by the leniency of Tammany Hall—was off bathing his long mustache at Newport or elsewhere—not spotted baby of Tammany Hall. These pork and whisky speculators—produce merchants—poor devils that not balaklava could trust for a coat, dictated a rule of law for Gov. John T. Hoffman. Telegrams—costing twenty-five cents in currency—went to him in plenty. Poor Gov. John T. Hoffman was frightened at the array of men that had twenty-five cents to send telegrams to him."

Similar language is used by all the Irish journals of the city. Two of them appear dressed in mourning, and among the headings of their editorials are, "Hoffman's Holocaust," "Hoffman's Massacre," Hoffman's Bloody Procession," Hoffman a Murderer," and other equally startling titles, the unanimity of Irish sentiment, as expressed through these journals, being absolutely perfect. Hoffman has committed political hari-kari. This wild wail of rage and fury contrasts strangely, however, with the declaration of the better classes of Catholics that they were opposed to any interference with the Orange procession, and in favor of liberty for all. Or is it possible that these papers are not edited by the better classes?

THE NEXT WAR.

When Will We be in It?—The Army, Great and Small Arms—Who Will Lead?

General Gilmore, in his speech at the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland on the "next war" as follows: In our next war the leaders of our armies will probably have to come from those who received their baptism of fire during our great rebellion. It is a customary saying among our non-military friends that there is no danger of another war during the present century. But have we the slightest guarantee of a long peace? Have we not passed one-sixth of the time since the formation of our Government in a state of active warfare, not counting our Indian wars, Kenian raids, and Orange celebrations?

At this rate one year of war is due now. Who can say that it will not come before the present year is long past, and in what state of preparation would we be with a maritime power first class?

We undoubtedly have in condition for almost immediate use, all the essential elements of a powerful mobile army. Our systems of small arms, our Remingtons, our Sharps, and our Springfields are unsurpassed anywhere to none in the world, and tried in Texas, willing and eager to use them in a good cause, can be counted by the million.

We could, in a second operation, in an emergency, place a well equipped army of half a million men in the field in a month; but we would have no use for such a force against any probable attack. In what position the mastery of ocean commerce, on an army contribute to the safety of New York, Brooklyn and the Navy Yard against the attack of even a small iron-clad fleet, bent simply on destruction of life? They would probably be a detriment to the defense.

The defense must be mainly by large guns on land and water, and the question is, have we got the right kind of guns? In my judgement we are too closely wedded to an arbitrary opinion, here and by our respected law-makers, in the exercise of their presumed knowledge of distance and gunnery, have stopped the purchase of smooth-bore guns, without giving us large rifles in their stead.

We are vainly behind our English friends in both the character and the quantity of our heavy ordnance. While I cannot believe that any supposition now of Dorking will ever find its fulfilment upon our shores, I am an advocate of that policy which, while it desires and maintains harmonious peace, makes a wise and proper use of it by looking well into the future.

Commerce of Philadelphia.

An elaborate official statement of the imports and exports of the port of Philadelphia, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871, has just been issued by the Custom House authorities. In some respects the statement is a gratifying one. The valuation of exports is $17,903,993, against $16,903,673, for the preceding fiscal year. This increase, however, is practically greater than it looks. If the difference in the standard of gold values is taken into account, the increase will probably amount to nearly twenty-five per cent. The shipments of petroleum are as follows:

For 1869-70, gallons	39,547,390
For 1870-71, gallons	52,784,908
Increase, gallons	13,243,816

When it is considered that the Franco-Prussian war very seriously interfered with the exports of petroleum to Europe, this comparison is very favorable. Decided progress is also shown in the commerce of American bottoms. Of the 822 vessels cleared for foreign ports, 373 were American, while of the total tonnage of 320,324 tons, we had 176,386 tons. The following is a comparative statement of export values in American and foreign bottoms:

	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.
For 1869-70	$4,291,736	$11,981,276
For 1870-71	6,385,656	11,517,546

The imports also exhibit an increase of aggregate values, and a gain in American tonnage, viz:

	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.
For 1869-70	$ 9,132,127	$6,366,670
For 1870-71	10,108,905	7,619,141

These statistics are encouraging, and will perhaps inspire the merchants and citizens of Philadelphia to build those new vessels of which we have heard so much.

WON'T Chaplain Flagg, of the Ninth Regiment of New York National Guards "catch it" as soon as Col. Jim Fisk recovers from his wound? Here is what the reverend gentleman said last Sunday, in a discourse upon the recent riot. Referring to the prevalent dishonesty and corruption, he drew the following picture of his gallant leader:

"For the sake of advancement, he will stoop to the most vile and foul resources. He not only becomes eligible to bribes, but will forego his manhood, his religion, the liberties of himself and his country. He will sell his life, his soul, while professing to be worthy for the purchase. He is intriguing with ignorance, folly and knavery. He sells his dearest friend, cringing and crawling in presence of his natural enemy. He is like Nero amusing himself while Rome is burning. He gives his 'hat for his heart, practicing the insinuating act, rather than the sound principle he is expected and was elected to uphold. Poor, miserable pretender, he might be pitied did he not deserve the indignation of a misgoverned, misused people. He needs no incarceration, being enshrouded in the prison gloom of his own dark, contracted heart. He needs no executioner, being decapitated eternally from the sympathies or respect of mankind."

Ostens ibly the Chaplain was depicting the character of the political cormorants with which that city abounds, but the portrait is a speaking likeness of his superior officer. Now the question is will Fisk court-martial him for using disrespectful language of his commander. Hurry up that foot, Jim, and make the Chaplain toe the mark.

MERCHANTS of St. Louis are considering the merits and feasibility of a plan for organizing a joint-stock company for the purpose of manufacturing clothing for the wholesale trade of that city. It is complained that the present condition of the clothing market is a draw back upon the general business of the city, inasmuch as it does not offer sufficient inducements to purchasers, and therefore compels them to look and buy in other markets, where, in the majority of instances, they buy the remainder of their stocks. To remedy the evil they cannot get Eastern manufacturers to come there, but must depend upon themselves. A meeting has been held, but no action other than the appointment of a committee to stir up interest in the matter was taken.

"THERE is a soul of goodness in things evil, would men cheeringly distil it out," and it begins to look as if the deep feeling which recent events in New York have aroused would result in revolutionizing the politics of the State. It is said that, with the exception of the Irish element, the great majority of the Democratic voters of the city openly declare that they will never again support the party which was responsible for such a horrible condition of affairs; while, notwithstanding the contrary opinion of the *World*, the rural Democracy threaten to desert the party by thousands. The Ring seems at last to have sealed the letters of its own destruction. And all the people will say Amen.

THE question how soon ought a mob to be fired upon is undergoing discussion throughout the country. The proper time for troops to fire is whenever they are ordered to do so, and the proper time to give the order is whenever the mob attacks the troops. Referring to this matter, and to the charge that the military fired too soon at the New York riots, the Providence *Journal* says:

"It is lamentable that innocent people should be killed in such cases, but if, after fair warning, which everybody had, people will be drawn by fatal curiosity to the scene of disturbance, they have only themselves to blame for their fate, as well as the consequences are on their own heads. The most merciful, because the most effectual, mode of quelling a riot is to fire promptly and with ball. Then it is necessary to fire but once. Otherwise, the mob will not believe that the military are in earnest, and will require more terrible evidence that it is. Generally, in such cases, the fault is in not firing soon enough, before the mob acquires such proportions as to make a fearful example necessary for the preservation of the public peace."

IF will be recollected that Bret Harte "cut" Chicago in a manner to make her feel, and this is the way she now pays him off. To be sure it is from the *Times*, but that paper represents the average of Chicago:

Among the many reasons suggested in explanation of Bret Harte's *faux pas* at the late Harvard commencement, the obviously correct one has not yet appeared. The man is concededly ignorant of everything pertaining to the common decencies of social life. Cambridge smiled learnedly at Chicago when the inventor of the Pike in literature outraged the susceptibilities of one of our foremost writers, and his assembled guests. Now that Cambridge has received the affront direct from the same boorish source, Chicago complacently returns the gibe.

IT is announced that Rev. Mr. Eggleston has severed his connection with the *Independent*. The reason assigned in explanation of the step is an irreconcilable difference of opinion between the responsible editor and himself upon the question of the next Presidency; Mr. Eggleston being strongly in favor of the nomination of Senator Sumner, while Mr. Bowen is equally fixed in his advocacy of the renomination of President Grant.

LETTER FROM BEDFORD SPRINGS.

Large Number of Guests Arriving—Pittsburgh Visitors—Advantages and Disadvantages of Bedford Springs—The Crops, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, PA., July 19, 1871.

Leaving the Smoky City on Monday at noon, we reached this favorite summer resort at noon, on Tuesday having stared all night at Huntingdon. Until the middle of last week there were not many visitors here, but the recent warm weather has had the effect of bringing guests in large crowds, so that at present there are three hundred and forty boarders. There were fifty-seven arrivals on Tuesday and thirty-five to-day. The weather is exceedingly pleasant and it is a relief to be away from the brick and mortar of the city. Bedford Springs have no superior in this country for health, and the scenery is not surpassed by any in the State. Situated between two mountains, the hotel catches the cool breezes of the valley, and it is greatly shut out from the sun. Bedford's greatest defect is the want of good rooms; there are some fine ones, but a great many are poor. If it was not for the monopoly which controls the surrounding grounds, no doubt large and commodious hotels would be put up and the best of accommodations given. It seems that they never renew anything; when one set of benches or chairs begin to decay they do not get any new ones until absolutely compelled to. If there were good and large buildings we do not see that there is to hinder Bedford from becoming a Saratoga as to the number of guests.

Pittsburgh is well represented; among these are Thomas M. Marshall, George A. Berry, John H. Dalzell and Hon. John P. Penney. A party of Pittsburghers consisting of James H. Hopkins, Esq., Allen Kramer, W. G. Hawkins, Jr., and John Scott, Jr., the Misses Lucy Scott, Miss Anshutz and Miss Katie Hopkins reached here last evening. Senator Cameron and J. D. Cameron were here last week, but left on Monday on account of the illness of some one of the family. Hon. R. B. Petriken and wife from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington are well represented. Some of the guests came by the new route, but few will return that way, owing to the twenty-two miles of rough staging to Bridgeport. When the railroad is completed to Bridgeport it will be much nearer and more direct than the Pennsylvania Central route. The railroad from Bedford to Mt. Dallas is all graded, and in some places ties are ready for distribution; and unless some delay is occasioned, it will be completed before the close of next month, and then the seven long miles of tiresome staging will be at an end, and Bedford will be in communication with the outside world.

There does not seem to be as much life in the way of dancing as last year. Perhaps it is owing to the band, which is actually one of the poorest we have ever heard. They have a fine large ball-room and plenty of room to dance if they had good music. There is to be a "full dress ball" to-morrow (Thursday) night, at which no doubt there will be some fine dancing.

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL is in demand here, but some way or another it can scarcely be bought; likely it is because the trains do not connect so as to give us Pittsburgh papers as soon as Philadelphia and Harrisburg dailies. There are quite a number of persons here who drove over from Pittsburgh on the old pike.

The oats crop, which is almost a complete failure in Fayette and Washington counties, seems to be pretty good in this vicinity, and corn and wheat are as fine as elsewhere.

Our advice to those who go away for their health is, come to Bedford Springs and you will not regret it. V.

Midsummer Maladies.

The hot solar rays that ripen the harvests generate many distressing diseases. If the liver be at all predisposed to irregularities, this is the season in which bilious attacks may be anticipated. A weak stomach, too, is weakest in the summer months, and the loss of vitality through the pores by excessive perspiration is so great, that a wholesome tonic, combining also the properties of a diffusive stimulant and gentle exhilarant, is in many cases necessary to health, and under no circumstances should be dispensed with by the sickly and debilitated. Of all the preparations intended thus to refresh, sustain and fortify the human frame, there is none that will compare with HOSTETTER'S Celebrated Stomach Bitters. They have been weighed in the balance of experience and not found wanting; have been recommended from the first as a great medicinal specific, not as a beverage, and in spite of interested opposition from interlopers, imitators, and a twenty years' trial, at the head of all proprietary medicines intended for the prevention and cure of all complaints of the stomach, the liver, the bowels, and the nerves. In the unhealthy districts bordering the great rivers of the South and West, Hostetter's Bitters may be classed as the standard one for every species of intermittent or remittent fever. The people who inhabit those districts place the most implicit confidence in the preparation—a confidence that is increased every year by the results of its operation.

The bitters, so called, of the most pernicious character, are springing up like fungi

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS.

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN

OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents; are dated 1873, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, July 21, 1871.

Nothing of special interest occurred in local financial affairs. There is still a light demand for money from good applicants, and as our banks never think of taking any class of paper except gilt edged, there is not a sufficient supply of it offering. The outside market is well furnished with means to take all fair paper offering. In the present easy condition of the market it is rather against the negotiation of paper with private lenders, who think the banks will take anything worth having.

—In local stocks the offerings are so extremely light that it is at most impossible to give fair quotations. We are unable to report any change in prices for the prime dividend stocks.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1882	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113	113
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113½	113½
10-40s	113½	113
Gold	112¾	112¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York yesterday as follows:

Coupon	115½@115¾	
United States 6s of 1881	115¼	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¾	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113½	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113½	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113	113
Union Pacific Railroad	89	
Central Pacific Railroad	113¾	
Currency Pacific6s	113¾	

—The fight between the Chicago and Northwestern and the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Companies has already been one of ten or twelve years duration, and now seems likely to become more vigorous than ever. At present the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company have no connection with through routes to the East, except the unsatisfactory one across the lake by steamer to Grand Haven—a connection which is unavailable for several months in winter. They find, therefore, that to compete with the Northwestern at all, they must either build a main trunk line to Chicago and make this the terminal point of all their roads, or have it leased by the owners of the Northwestern from Chicago to Milwaukee. As the matter stands now, the Northwestern has control of the situation, but if the St. Paul Company carry out their project of building a new road from Chicago to Milwaukee it will give them, in fact, two "Chicago and Northwestern" railroads, each with its main trunk terminating in Chicago, and its branches diverging into the same districts of Wisconsin and Minnesota. The inevitable competition of these two systems of roads would give the people of the country traversed by them cheaper transportation and fares, until sometime when the competitors should conclude to make up their losses by consolidation. Then freights and fares would spell ruin. As far as the value of the stocks are concerned, the prospect of competition and consolidation of these rival lines would necessarily have a depressing effect upon the stocks of both companies, and has already resulted in a decline of about 3 per cent. on St. Paul common stock, and about 7 per cent. on Northwestern common, while the preferred stocks on both companies have not declined about 2 per cent. within the past few days from the same cause.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: In case of the proposed issue of $2,000,000 of additional Rock Island stock, there has been no new developments. The fact that the recent report of the Rock Island Company showed a surplus of $2,800,000 in available funds over and above net earnings, which is more than enough to equip the Southwestern, and extend the branch from Washington to Sigourney, is taken by some minds as an evidence that the proposal to issue more stock was only part of the Tracy faction's scheme to water stock, and that when the time comes for a rise in prices, a convenient injunction, or some other similar obstacle, will be an excuse for not issuing the stock according to the notice. This, however, is only a theory and is not supported by any fact, except that it is but an unreasonable surplus.

—The New York *Tribune's* financial article of this morning says, continuous threats of rupture between the Northwestern and St. Paul people leave but little doubt in the general mind that the former harmonious relations will be restored only when their ultimate object shall have been attained. The public will do well, however, to leave the quarrel to be fought between the interested parties. Northwest shares went off one to two per cent. on considerable sales, but St. Paul was weak on a light business. There was the usual sympathy with Lake Shore, the price seeking a lower range. This stock is looked upon by many as the test lever of the market, for it is thought that the future course of speculation rests in a great measure on the result of the struggle on next Wednesday. It will be remembered that according to their last report, it was only by the strictest arithmetical calculations that the Company declared an eight per cent. annual dividend, the precise figures reflecting about nine per cent. as the net earnings on the capital stock of thirty-five million dollars. Should the result of the next meeting be to increase the share capital by millions by additional issues of stock, or of a new issue, the question of future immediate dividends would be at least problematical. Under conditions may not govern the controlling clique in their future actions, yet it ought to have weight with future purchasers.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the successive sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 21, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & R.	95	95½	95½	95½	95¾	95¾
Do. Scrip	91	90¾	90¾	91	91	91
Erie	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	28
Reading	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¾
Harlem	130					
Mich. Cent.	130					
Lake Shore	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Illinois Cent.	132					
Cleve. & Pitts.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
C. & N. W.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Do. pref.	80	80	80	80	80	80
Rock Island	106	106	106	106	106	106
St. Paul	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Do. pref	79	78	78	78	78	79
Fort W. & Chicago				81½	81½	82
Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	96	96	96	96	96	96
Ohio & Miss.	44	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Ohio & Miss. pref.		73			73	
Terre Haute		13¾			13¾	
R. R. & P.		73				
N. J. Central		105¾			106	
Dantels		77½			77½	
W. U. Tel.	57	56¾			56¾	
Quicksilver		43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾			43¾	
Adams Ex.		49½			49½	
Wells, F.		49½			49½	
American Ex.		54				
U. S. Ex.		112½	112½	112½	112½	112½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	69¾
Philadelphia and Erie	28
Lehigh Navigation	58
Catawissa preferred	47¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	49
Lehigh Valley Railroad	69¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	50
Camden and Amboy Railroad	117¼
Schuylkill Navigation	17¾
Reading	111¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange. Orders executed both on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 21, 1871.

REMARKS.—We have very little change to note in our city markets since our last, business being considered good for the season. The demand for all the leading articles of produce is quite active; the receipts are liberal and prices well maintained. Flour—The market is dull and no improvement is expected for some time. Although one of our leading mills reduced their prices 20¢ ₿ bbl on all grades, we have been unable to obtain a similar reduction elsewhere. The receipts are light and prices well maintained. Grain—The receipts continue light, and purchasers are buying only sufficient to meet present wants. Butter and eggs—The market is well supplied and the demand good; prices are a shade lower. Peaches and apples are in good demand, the latter finding ready purchasers at from $1 50 to ₿ 56, according to quality. Groceries are in good demand and prices steady.

The following are the ruling quotations. In first hands, in the purchase of small lots, prices are a fraction changed:

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—We have no change to note and continue to quote: Hams, sugar cured 16@16½c; sugar-cured shoulders, 11@11½c; plain shoulders, 9½@10c; sugar-cured breakfast bacon, plain, 12½c ₿ C. and D. c.; dried beef 18½@19c. Mess Pork $17@17 50. Lard, tierces, 11@11¼c; in kegs and buckets 12@12½c.

CANDLES.—The market was steady, but not very active. We quote as follows: Star full weight at 12c; short weight 17c; mould 12c ₿ lb.

CHEESE.—We can report a fair trade demand for prime cheese. The receipts since our last were 199 boxes. We are reported sales at the following: New York Goshen, prime quality, 11½@12c; Ohio Goshen 10½@10¾c. Factory 9½@10c; Dairy 8@9c ₿ lb.

APPLES.—The market contains a good supply, and the receipts of new are quite liberal. Prime quality ₿ 50@4 00; other sales were made at ₿2 00@2 25@3 ₿ bbl.

ASHES.—The market was scarcely so firm. The demand has fallen off. We are reported sales at the following: Soda ash—Common 4c; refined 4¼@4½c; Pearls, 6½@6c; Pots 7½c.

BEANS.—The market was steady; prices, however, have undergone no change. Small sales white at ₿2 00@2 25.

BROOM CORN.—The demand is increasing. We are noted sales at 5@6@6½ ₿ lb.

BUTTER.—The market was good for strictly fresh; other grades were not in demand. The current rates were: Prime to choice roll for table use 15@16&17c; common to medium 12@13c&14c; grease butter nominal at 8@9c ₿ lb.

BREWAX.—We are reported sales at 23@25c ₿ lb.

BAKING POWDER.—In fair demand; sales 1-2 cans ₿ doz. ₿1 75; ₿2 25; 1-lb cans ₿6; 5-lb cans, ₿30 ₿ doz.

BROOMS.—The market contains an ample supply. The store rates for the various qualities were: fancy, $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, ₿3 50; No. 3, ₿2 75; common, ₿2 25@3 50 per dozen.

BLACKBERRIES.—The receipts by river and rail continue large. There seems, however, to be purchasers for all that arrive at ₿1@1 25 ₿ bucket, packages returned.

FLOUR.—We have no improvement to note in the demand; prices are unchanged, and we continue to quote at the following figures for standard Western brands from store: Superfine, spring extras ₿6 75; choice Minnesota bakers flour ₿7 00@7 10; good to choice winter wheat ₿7 00@7 25; fancy brands ₿7 50; rye flour ₿5 50@4 00. The Diamond Mills flour has been reduced 20¢ ₿ bbl on all grades.

GROCERIES.—The market continues active, and we continue to quote as follows:

Refined sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A coffee, 13c; B coffee, 12¾c; extra C 12½c; C yellow 12c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice at 11¾c; prime 10¾c; good 9¾c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11c; prime 10½c; fair 9¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—The ruling rates are for good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffee—Rio—Prime at 18¾c; prime 18c; good 16½@17c; fair 15¾@15½c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson ₿1 50; prime ₿1 25; fair ₿1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy ₿1 40@1 50; fair ₿1 30. Imperial fancy ₿1 40; good ₿1 25; fair ₿1 00. Oolong fancy ₿1 25; good ₿1 15@1 20. Souchong fancy ₿1 00; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy ₿1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 20c; Cassia 20c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9½c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

Syrups—1st and 2 at 70c; white honey 63c; silver drips 60c; cocoa syrups 55c; halves 52½c; bright 50c.

GRAIN.—The market ranges as follows: Wheat—The new crop is not arriving as fast as expected but still there is sufficient to meet the demand. We note sales new red winter at ₿1 18@1 25; old red winter, ₿1 25@1 30; white do. ₿1 30@1 35. Our dealers with the news from the east favoring holders. We note sales on the wharf and from depot at these prices 60c@60c. We are reported a fair jobbing demand, with sales of shelled at 58c; prime yellow 56c; small lots ear command 60c. Oats—The market is quoted at 45@46c ₿ bushel. Barley dull; buyers have almost themselves to blame.

POTATOES.—The new crop is arriving in large quantities, and the market is well supplied. Prices are barely maintained at the following, ₿1 50@2 25 ₿ bbl.

RAGS.—In fair supply, with sales at 4@4½c ₿ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.—Sales ₿ 2¾ cans ₿1 50; ₿ 3¾ do. ₿2; 1 ₿ ₿5 00 ₿ doz.

SEEDS.—The season for activity is over. The market is quiet; there was not sufficient demand to establish quotations.

SUGAR.—Good supply, with sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₿ lb.

TALLOW.—Sales are made in a regular way at 8@8½c ₿ lb. for city rendered

WOOL.—The supply was fully up with the demand, with sales by the car load at ₿1 60; in a small way ₿1 75 ₿ bbl.

WHISKY.—are scarce. Kentucky would bring 10c readily.

WHISKY.—Highwines 92c; common rectified 95c; proof rectified ₿1 05; rye and corn ₿1 05@1 75 ₿ gallon; old Monongahela whisky ₿4 00@5 00 ₿ gallon, in bond.

HAY.—Baled is arriving quite freely, and prices are a shade lower. We are reported sales of baled on wharf and from depot at ₿24 00@26 00 ₿ ton. Loose lots sold at various prices, as per quality and condition.

HIDES.—We are reported sales at 2½@2¾c.

HOMINY.—There is little demand, and prices are nominal at ₿3 50@3 75 ₿ bbl.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10½@11½c; green hides (cow and steer) 8c; green salted skip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

LARD OIL.—In good supply. We note sales of Pittsburgh at 75@75c for No. 1, and 65@66c for No. 2.

HERB.—The market was weak. Prices have declined with sales of ₿ bbl at 2@2 25; ₿ keg 90c@₿1 00; dressed 12½c ₿ lb.

ONIONS.—The market was firm with a good demand. The current rates were ₿3 00@3 50 per barrel.

POULTRY.—The demand has been good, principally for spring chickens, and the market is nearly bare. We note sales of spring chickens at from 30@35c; hens 25@30c; ducks 30@35c.

PEARS.—The market was steady; prices, however, have undergone no change. Small sales white at ₿2 00@2 25.

BROOM CORN.—The demand is increasing. We are noted sales at 5@6@6½ ₿ lb.

POTATOES.—The market was good for strictly fresh; other grades were not in demand. The current rates

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 22, 1871.

We have to report a continued fair demand for forge iron. Mill owners are preparing for an early resumption of operations, and with light supplies of stocks on hand there is a better inquiry for raw iron. Stock in yard and at furnaces are light, and the receipts for the week have been small. There is but little demand for foundry iron; prices are unchanged since our last report.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted.

100 tons Gray Forge	$25 50—4 m.	
100 tons Gray Forge	25 50—4 m.	
100 tons White and Mottled	31 50—4 m.	
200 tons Gray Forge	25 50—4 m.	
300 tons Mottled Red Short	32 00—4 m.	
100 tons Gray Red Short	32 50—4 m.	
100 tons Gray Red Short	32 50—4 m.	
200 tons Close Gray and Mottled	32 00—4 m.	
200 tons Close Gray White and Mottled	31 50—4 m.	
50 tons Extra Gray Forge	34 00—4 m.	
100 tons Extra Gray Forge	34 00—6 m.	
500 tons Neutral Forge	35 00—4 m.	
600 tons Extra Forge	34 00—time	
500 tons Extra Forge	34 00—time	

Anthracite.

100 tons gray forge	$32 00—4 m.
170 tons white and mottled	31 00—4 m.
100 tons gray forge	33 00—4 m.
100 tons gray forge	33 00—4 m.
100 tons white and mottled	31 00—4 m.
20 tons white	p. t.—4 m.
100 tons gray forge	33 25—4 m.
150 tons Chickie's forge, at furnace	31 00—60 days
300 tons No. 2 foundry, from yard	34 00—4 m.
60 tons No. 1 A foundry, from yard	36 00—4 m.
20 tons No. 1 extra foundry from yard	37 00—4 m.
10 tons No. 1 extra foundry, from yard	37 00—4 m.
20 tons No. 1 extra foundry, from yard	38 00—4 m.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co., m	2	Hallman & H., m	11
J. Wood, Sons & Co.	1	Reisner, Gray & Co., m	1
Byers, McC. & Co., m	1	Reese, Graff & Co., m	6
Lukens Iron Co., m	1	Graff, Bennett & Co., m	4
Pittsburgh F. & I. Co., m	3	Graff, Bennett & Co., m	4
Spang, C. & Co., m	1	Lewis, O. & P., m	2
Total	56	Total	56

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J. Moorhead, m	1	Reese, Graff & Co., m	1
Total	1	Total	1

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Carnegie, K. & Co., m	2	J. Wood, & Co., m	1
Fitts Bolt Co., m	1	Shoenberger, B. & Co., m	13
Total	17		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Reese, Graff & Co., m	1	Zug & Co. m	1
Total	1		

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Cars
Loomis & Collard, m	1

PIG IRON ORE AND BLOOM RECEIPTS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 22, 1871.

The following abstract shows the receipts of raw irons received in this city by river and rail for the six months ending July 1st. It may be proper to remark that the low stage of water in the Ohio river during June prevented the receipts of a large amount of pig iron and ore, probably 20,000 tons, that is still detained on the way. Besides this there is a large amount produced in furnaces in the city and vicinity for which we have no facilities to ascertain accurately.

The increase by rail for the past six months, as compared with the same time last year, amounts to 61,790 tons.

Pig Iron Receipts by Rail.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.

	1870. Cars.		1871. Cars.
Nimick & Co	1,910	Nimick & Co	3,096
Lyon, Shorb & Co	1,000	Lyon, Shorb & Co	1,000
J. Wood & Co	861	Bryan & Caughey	560
Bryan & Caughey	1,000	Hallman & Hamett	1,000
Total	4,771	Total	5,656

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

January to July, 1870.		January to July, 1871.	
	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co	296	Nimick & Co	294
J. Moorhead	985	J. Moorhead	985
Bryan & Caughey	631	Bryan & Caughey	612
J. Reamer	486	J. Reamer	496
R. Wister	3	R. Wister	3
A. W. Porter	476	A. W. Porter	476
Lloyd & Black	62	Lloyd & Black	62
Lyon, Shorb & Co	46	Hallman & H	267
Hallman & H	267	Lewis, Oliver & P	15
Lewis, Oliver & P	16	H. Critchlow	74
H. Critchlow	74	J. Wood, Sons & Co	150
J. Wood, Sons & Co	20	Brown & Co	14
Brown & Co	14	Hallman & J	74
Mitchell & Co	74	Various consignees	73
Graff B. & Co	43		
Murdock & Co	14		
Totten & Co	32		
Spang & Co	46		
D. DeHaven	17		
Union Mills	15		
Harbaugh & Co	16		
Various consignees	56		
Total	5,818	Total	5,136

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From Jan. 1 to July 1, 1870.		From Jan. 1 to July 1, 1871.	
	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co	194	Nimick & Co	227
Shoenberger, B. & Co	775	Shoenberger, B. & Co	1,747
Lloyd & Black	21	Lloyd & Black	21
Pittsburgh Forge Co	13	Loomis & C	4
Lindsey, Wells & Co	150	Lindsey, Wells & Co	150
Lewis, B. D. & Co	34	Wilson, G. A. & Co	40
Reese, Graff & Co	24	Reese, Graff & Co	24
Brady's Bend, I. W	137	Carnegie, K. & Co	147
Bryan & C	80	Bryan & Co	80
Graff, Bennett & Co	42	Graff, Bennett & Co	42
Everson, P. & Co	42	Everson, P. & Co	42
Hallman & H	8	Hallman & H	142
Jones & Laughlin	31	Jones & Laughlin	31
Pittsburgh Bolt W	41	Pittsburgh Bolt W	41
Wm. Clarke & Co	14	Wm. Clarke & Co	14
Spang, C. & Co	16	Brown & Musgrave	14
Dilworth, P. & Co	21	Dilworth, P. & Co	21
Union Mills	42	Union Mills	42
McKnight, P. & Co	171	McKnight, P. & Co	214
J. Reynolds	41	J. Reynolds	41
J. Moorhead	71	J. Moorhead	105
Zug & Co	40	Zug & Co	40
Graff, Bennett & Co	6	J. Wood, Sons & Co	20
Park Bros	62	Park Bros	6
Wm. Smith	13	Wm. Smith	13
Brown & Co	38	Brown & Co	14
Chess, Snyth & Co	26	Chess, Snyth & Co	26
Graff, B. & Co	30	Graff, B. & Co	30
McKnight & Co	151	McKnight & Co	151
Painter & Sons	44	Painter & Sons	44
Moorhead & Co	11	Hartsugh & Co	6
Lewis, O. & P	6	Lewis, O. & P	6
Graff, Lyons & Co	20	Graff, Lyons & Co	20
Various consignees	45	Various consignees	57
Total	2,446	Total	3,081

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Jan. 1st to July 1st, 1870.		Jan. 1st to July 1st, 1871.	
	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co	59	Carnegie, K & Co	56
Lyon, Shorb & Co	40	Shoenberger, B. & Co	50
McKnight, P. & Co	157	McKnight, P & Co	37
Wm. Smith	4	Wm. Smith	42
Reese, Graff & Co	3	Reese, Graff & Co	3
J. Moorhead	63	J. Moorhead	215
Brown & Co	22	Brown & Co	22
Graff, B. & Co	16	Graff, B. & Co	5
Byers, McC. & Co	8	Byers, McC. & Co	19
J. W. Reynolds	12	J. W. Reynolds	12
		Totten & Co	7
		H. Woodside	51
		McKnight & Co	51
		Louis, Oliver & P	71
		Coleman, R. & Co	15
		J. Wood, Sons & Co	4
		Various consignees	16
Total	332	Total	661

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

January 1 to July 1, 1870.		January 1 to July 1, 1871.	
	Cars.		Cars.
Lewis, O. & P	9	Lewis, O. & P	25
John Moorhead	146	John Moorhead	141
		Lloyd & Black	25
		Lyon, Shorb & Co	55
		H. Childs	41
		Everson, P. & Co	10
		Robinson, Hea & Co	8
		Hallman & H	52
		W. J. Anderson	12
		Port Perry Furnace	2
		Painter & Son	22
		Byers, McC. & Co	2
		Loomis & C	2
		Various	14
Total	155	Total	382

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

(From January 1 to July 1, 1871.)

	Cars.
Nimick & Co	69
J. Moorhead	2
W. J. Anderson	1
Hallman & Hamett	1
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips	2
Total	75

WEST PENN RAILROAD.

(From January 1 to July 1, 1871.)

	Cars.
John Moorhead	226
Spang, Chalfant & Co	95
Graff, Bennett & Co	42
Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co	72
Lowry & McK	4
Total	499

RECAPITULATION.

	1870. Cars.	1871. Cars.
P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.	5,818	5,136
Penna. Central Railroad	3,815	5,195
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	2,446	3,081
Allegheny Valley Railroad	332	661
Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.	155	382
Pittsburgh, Cin. & St. Louis R. R.		499
West Pennsylvania Railroad		499
Total, cars	11,298	17,457
Total, tons	112,980	174,570

Pig Iron, Ore and Bloom Receipts by the Ohio River from January to June, 1871.

It may be proper to note that the low stage of the water in the Ohio river during May and June has prevented the receipt of some twenty thousand tons that had been shipped and is now on the way, and will arrive as soon as the water will permit, but too late to be counted in the first six months' report. We merely furnish what has been received:

	Pig Iron. Tons.	Ore. Tons.	Blooms. Tons.	Total. Tons.
January, tons	417⅝	1,209	150	1,747⅝
February, tons	1,279⅝	2,720	300	4,299½
March, tons	5,256⅝	8,320	250	13,826⅝
April, tons	5,760⅝	8,320	260	14,340⅝
May, tons	4,377½	3,229	10	7,617
Total, tons	17,081	17,259	820	24,961
Total receipts by rail from January to July				174,570
Grand total				209,331

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON, O.

The *Journal* of the 19th says: Although the shipments of iron from this port are not large, we to report a firmer feeling among our furnace men. The low water prevents shipments to Wheeling and Pittsburgh, and as a consequence, the demand for those points increases. All the furnaces, so far as we can learn, are doing unusually well, and improve on the quality of their iron. We quote as before:

Foundry hot blast No. 1 ..... $34@36
Foundry hot blast No. 2 ..... 32@34
Mill hot blast ..... 30@32
Cold blast, car wheel ..... 35@35
Bituminous Belfont ..... 33@35
Bituminous Ashland ..... 33@35

Bar is in limited request, although the Ironton has been offering to make sales on Monday next at 5 cents on Monday last—"day turn." Lawrence is working almost exclusively on hoop, but a little bar is rolled. Nails are accumulating somewhat in the warehouses of the Belfont, and the prices are depressed about the same as elsewhere. While the mills at Pittsburg and Wheeling are stopped, the Belfont continues to jog along. The Ironton Rolling Mill Company (as reorganized) have decided to erect a large blast furnace between the mill and the river bank, and have opened books for subscription to increase the capital stock to not less than $80,000 or more than $150,000. The close juxtaposition of the furnace to the mill will save the latter, through the utility of the waste gases, from $20,000 to $30,000 per year. The machine shops are busy.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¼.

NEW YORK, July 21—P. M.

MONEY

Was more plenty to-day at 2@2½ ₿ cent. on call.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 110⅞.

GOLD.

Gold heavy and lower in consequence of the weakness in exchange, but the continued increase in balloon account in the Bank of England and France. Sales were made as low as 112, closing at 112¼, bid. Loans were made at 1 per cent. Clearances $21,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Governments dull and steady this afternoon; 6s of '81 and 5-20s of '62 advanced ¼ ₿ cent.

Coupons, 1881	115	6-20s, 1867	113¾
5-20s, 1862	114¼	6-20s, 1868	113
5-20s, 1864	113¾	10-40s	113
5-20s, 1865	113¾	Currency 6s	113¾
5-20s, 1865, new	113½		

STATE SECURITIES

In State bonds Missouris have been strong and Tennessees firm. The remainder were dull and heavy.

Missouris	99	Virginias, old	65¾
Tennessees, old	72¾	North Carolinas, old	44
Tennessees, new	73¾	North Carolinas, new	21
Virginias, new	72		

STOCKS.

The stock market was very feverish and hours were hammering prices down regardless of value. The attacks upon Western Union, Reading, Lake Shore and New York Central were the principal features of the day. The market was a little more or less offering at near market prices. It is said that Tracy and Drew are in favor of a rise in stocks and may offer Rock Island and Northwest down still further, and that these stocks have about lost their influence over the balance of the market, as speculators now understand why they have been put down. The *Post* on night of Jacob Sharp's arrest, and the closing of Western Union exited, which accounts in part for the weakness of that stock. The latter sold were at 57¾ and were for thirty days. Late in the day a report that Fullam was in favor of a rise put up Western stocks, common falling to 74¾ and preferred to 81. Union Pacific is still dull and heavy. The market at the close was feverish and irregular, with very little activity. Some stocks showed a slight recovery, but the general list is down to the lowest point of the day. The prices made to-day by the Northwestern common and Pacific Mail, Wells, Fargo's shares are not only the lowest for a year but for a very long period, as follows:

W. U. Telegraph	56¾	Rock Island	106
Quicksilver	43¾	Erie	26¾
Mariposa	4	St. Paul	57¾
Mariposa pref	7	St. Paul pref	78
Adams Express	48¾	Wabash	39
Wells, Fargo & Co	49½	Fort Wayne	99½
Amer'n Express	52½	Toledo	94
United States Express	24	Preferred	
Pacific Mail	43¾	Chicago and Alton	123
New York Central	96¾	Preferred	118
New York Cent. Scrip	90¾	Ohio and Mississippi	44
Preferred	85	Chicago and Northwest	95¾
Harlem	129½	Preferred	79¾
Preferred	131	Chicago and Rock Island	107
Reading	110¾	Illinois Central	132
Michigan Central	130	Union Pacific	89¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	119	Central Pacific Bonds	98¾
Northwestern Pref'd	80¾	Union	88¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 21, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

WHEAT—No2 spring weak and 2½@3c lower at ₿1 13¾ @1 14 for cash closed at ₿1 13¾. July; this afternoon heavy and unchanged.

CORN—No 2 mixed quiet and 1c lower at 49¾@49¾c; this afternoon easier.

OATS—No 2 1-6¾c lower; closed at 44@44½c.

RYE—No 2 active at 96@96c.

BARLEY—No 2 quiet at 72c.

HOGSWINES—Held at 92c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and almost nominal; mess pork ₿14 25@14 37 for August; lard 10¾@10¾c cash and July. Bacon—Steady at ₿4 40@5 10; receipts 6,000; shipments 6,000.

CATTLE—In good demand at ₿2 90@6 00.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Cotton steady; middling upland 21c; Orleans 21½c; sales 2,000 bales. Flour—Receipts, 10,000 bbls; State ₿4 80@5 00; common to good extra ₿5 30@5 70; Western ₿4 80@5 00; common to good extra ₿5 30@5 70; Ohio extra ₿5 35@6 30; St. Louis ₿5 40@6 00. Rye flour ₿4 80@5 00. Corn meal steady; Jersey, ₿3 40@3 50; Brandywine ₿4 00@4 10. Whisky firmer at 93@94c for iron bound. Wheat dull and heavy; receipts, spring No. 2 ₿1 39; old red and amber ₿1 45@1 48; new do. ₿1 40@1 45; white ₿1 50@1 60. Rye steady. Barley quiet. Corn firm; common western mixed 49@49½c; good to choice do. 50@50½c; receipts, 49,000 bush; sales, 70,000 bush. Oats dull; western 40@42c; Ohio 45@47c; Jersey 46@47c; receipts, 7,000 bush; sales, 5,000 bush. Pork dull and unchanged; new mess, ₿14 25@14 37. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats steady; middles 10½@10¾c. Middles steady; long clear 11c; sales 300 boxes. Lard firmer; prime to choice steam 10¾@10¾c; kettle-rendered 11@11½c. Butter—State 16@23c. Cheese 7@12c.

LATER.—Flour dull and declined to ₿5 30@5 70 for State and ₿5 40@6 00 for Western. Wheat 1@2c lower; No

THE VERY LATEST.

Ku-Klux Klan.

Interesting Trial in Louisville.

Nine Members of the Dreaded Brotherhood on Trial—A Garrulous Witness Interviewed—He Explains the Secret Workings of the Order—A "Slap-Up" Expose of the Whole Business.

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—Nine men were brought before United States Commissioner Beatty to-day, charged with being concerned in the recent Ku-Klux outrages near Fitchburg, Estelle county, in which one was killed and several wounded, all of the Ku-Klux party. Bony Vaughn, one of the negroes Ku-Klux'ed, testified to the attack on his house, in which one Thomas Payne gave State's evidence. He said he belonged to the Ku-Klux gang; had joined them to escape persecution: was with them in the attack on Vaughan's house, and pointed out six of the prisoners as being members of the party, mentioning the names of others not present. He had been warned to leave by them and hunted and his house searched for him, and joined the band in order to escape injury and learn all about them, so he could inform on them and get satisfaction for his wrongs. He told of several bands in Estelle county, organized and under orders of their leaders, and repeated several instances of outrages by them where he was forced to be present under threats. It appears that the moving cause of these organizations, which are local, and known to exist only in the mining district of Estelle and Powell counties, was the entrance of an Ohio company into the district, who employed a large number of negro hands, thus arousing jealousy and ill feeling among the whites in that vicinity. Payne's evidence, if true, is most important, as it is the first instance of a so-called Ku-Klux exposing his organization and companions.

It is stated that Mr. Cockerill, a member of the Kentucky State Senate, is at the bottom of the Kentucky organization. He was formerly a prominent referred to by members as the leader, and it seemed to be generally understood among them that he was a prominent man in their affairs. The prisoners were held in $1,000 bail to answer at the October term of the Federal Court.

Payne was interviewed this evening by a reporter of the *Courier-Journal*, to whom he gave the following account of the secrets of the Ku-Klux Klan: "I first signified my intention to join the band to Henry Adams, working in the same drift with me, about the 15th of May. Henry then took me to the middle of the drift, and in the presence of John Patrick, having me put my left hand on my heart and hold up my right, administered the following oath, to which I was assented: You solemnly swear you will not reveal a sign or password of this secret organization, to which you now attach yourself; also, you will aid and assist any brother in any difficulty in which he may become involved, and you will support Democracy; and may you suffer your body to be cut in four parts and cast into the four quarters of the earth before you will reveal a sign or password belonging to this secret organization." Henry then told me that I had taken the above is about it. There is also something about the negro in the oath, but I have also signs and passwords to recognize a brother. At a distance we make our hand in the right shape, as the Major was rushing toward him with the evident intention of disturbing him. He then asked me if I was taking effect in Packard's abdomen. The wound was dressed by the surgeon at Fort Randall. Packard is very low, and will undoubtedly die.

A Captain Stabbed by a Sailor.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Capt. Sarmon, of the Puget Sound bark Glimpse, it is supposed, was fatally stabbed on the vessel at this harbor this morning by a sailor, whom it is alleged he first knocked down for failing to awaken him at the proper hour, as ordered. Five sailors were arrested as principals and accessories.

FIRES.

New York City.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A fire occurred this evening in Kinsey & Bloom's sawmill, on West Twenty-seventh street, near Eleventh avenue, and destroyed the building and damaged eight other houses and the lumber yard of Stevens Bros. Total loss $25,000.

J. D. HEARD FROM.

That Little Story Pronounced Utterly False.

MEMPHIS, July 21.—The following will appear in to-morrow's *Avalanche*:

"MEMPHIS, July 21, 1871.

"Before and since my arrival in Memphis this day, my attention has been called to slanderous articles in certain Radical newspapers, which attack my private character in connection with that of a lady to-day, it is falsely stated, was charging under my personal friends to state, unequivocally and without delay, that the story, in whole and in all its essential parts, is unmistakably the instigation of malice, and is hereby pronounced utterly false.

(Signed) "JEFFERSON DAVIS."

POLITICAL.

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—There is a strong feeling among the Republicans here in favor of the appointment of Col. Jonah Givens, Deputy Collector, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in case of the resignation of Mr. Pleasanton, which private advices say is imminent. A petition to that effect has been forwarded to Washington, and others will probably be sent out.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The Democracy, hitherto divided into four factions, have agreed to terms, and will now unite in electing Mr. Higby.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, July 21.—Weather fine. The river has fallen two inches. Port list: Down—Eldorado and Leclaire, 8 P. M.; Edinburgh, 8 A. M.; Mary Ament, 12:30 P. M.; Charmer, 3 P. M.; Rose Hite, 4 P. M.; Palestine, 5 P. M. Up—Ada Heitman, 4 P. M.; Fayette, S.A. M.; Arkansas Belle, 1 P. M., all with medium trips. The Cowan and Bigley are preparing to leave. The John A. Wood is aground at French Island bar.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, July 21.—Raining nearly all day. River falling, with twenty inches above and thirty below. Departed—Dardanell, Memphis; Fort Smith, above.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—River stationary with two feet five inches in the canal and two feet five inches in the canal. Clear and pleasant. Temperature ranging from 70 to 76. Business very dull. Arrived—Ada Heitman, Evansville; Ben Johnson, Memphis. The outside pilots have arranged boxes at all necessary points and obligated themselves to report all changes and obstructions in navigation, and now have the same facilities for keeping themselves posted as members of the Board of Trade.

The Leonora has been renovated and will commence her regular Madison trips on Monday.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 21.—Port list: Argonaut No. 2, Tennessee river to St. Louis, 10 P. M.; Dictator, New Orleans to St. Louis, 11 P. M.; Florence Lee, Evansville packet, 1 A. M.; Indiana, Cairo to New Orleans, 1 A. M.; Henry Ames, St. Louis to New Orleans, 3 A. M.; Lady Lee, Red river to St. Louis, 3 A. M.; Gen. Asperfeld, Memphis City to St. Louis, 2 A. M.; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 7 A. M. River fell half an inch. Clear; mercury 76.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 21.—Clear and pleasant. River falling slowly. Up—City of Chester. Down—Mary Boyd.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 21.—Down—Gov. Allen, 6 P. M. Up—Mary Aldine, 9 A. M.; Ingomar, 5 P. M.; Silver Lake, 8 P. M. River falling. Warm and clear.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Arrived—Commonwealth, New Orleans; Rob Roy and S. S. Merrill, Peoria; City of Pekin, Peoria; City of Cairo, Vicksburg; Lady Lee, Red river; Ben Johnson, Rob Roy, Hooklake; Lake Superior, St. Paul; Natchez and Olive Branch, New Orleans; Marion City, Memphis. River falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—River eight feet three, having fallen two inches since yesterday, on account of the closing of the canal, regular packets will only arrive and depart, and will not be reported. Weather decidedly cool; clear.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 21, 1871.

NOT HARMONIOUS.

Branch No. 1, of the Father Mathew Society, the largest in this city, has voted to withdraw its delegation from Hibernia Hall Convention on account of its action in relation to the riot.

SOMERSET, PA.

A Few Facts of Interest Concerning the Town —Mr. Hillard and Soldiers' Monument for Point and Somerset Railroad.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SOMERSET, PA., July 20, 1871.

Having in the course of my rambles heard that Somerset was a pleasant and inviting place to the weary traveler, and that spring chickens and waffles with glade butter and maple molasses were common place affairs, I was readily persuaded, although "not a weary traveler," to satisfy myself as to the truth of the matter, so that I might, through the columns of your widely read journal, inform many thousands of the fact if it proved to be as represented. I have seen and am satisfied, and shall in as brief a manner as possible tell what I know about it.

THE TRIP.

After partaking of a very early and consequently light breakfast at the Sherrick House, Mt. Pleasant, I left that thriving little village at half-past five o'clock for Broadford on the Mt. Pleasant and Connellsville Railroad, to which I referred in my letter of yesterday. After spending an hour or two in that thriving place at which the extensive distillery of A. Overholt & Co., is located, the Baltimore Express arrived, and took passage for Mineral Point, at which place the Mt. Pleasant and Mineral Point Railroad will intersect the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

The train was in charge of conductor Phillips, than whom a more efficient, gentlemanly and accommodating railroad official has yet to be found, and after a run of a few minutes reached Connellsville where the train made a brief stop, and before the passenger coaches and the western bound train had having arrived, a few minutes was spent in which the "iron horse" was heard and the looked for train came in not quite on time. Again we were off and being a few minutes behind time, the running for the next twenty miles was rather brisk, when the railed above mentioned train arrived at Confluence on time to the minute, and after a stop of five minutes the "iron horse" and the cry was taken up and repeated by every brakeman on the train. "Twenty minutes for dinner at Confluence" was sounded, and although on several former occasions "broken fast" at Confluence, I have never failed to improve the opportunity to once again accept of Mr. Wiseloow's hospitality. Who has ever eaten a meal at Confluence that would not pronounce it a most delightful one? If such a man can be found he is unworthy of much attention, and I would say he was "all aboard," and in a few minutes more the train was whirling along at lightning speed towards Salisbury Tunnel, or Shoo Fly mountain as it was once called, when the remainder of the road to Mineral Point, without the occurrence of anything unusual in railroad travel.

MINERAL POINT.

Alighting at Mineral Point I found a number of conveyances all ready to receive passengers for Somerset, and from the energy of some of them, it is quite evident that they are reminded by the rapid progress being made on the Somerset and Mineral Point Railroad, that the harvest they are now reaping will soon draw to a close. Having choice of vehicles, I selected that of Mr. William J. Picking, the one I thought that could make the best time on the most comfortable, and for once at least my judgment on horse-flesh was sound, as I was landed in Somerset fully one hour before either of the other conveyances arrived.

SOMERSET.

After brushing the dust from my shoes and endeavoring to make myself look as respectable as possible, I started out in search of the "oldest inhabitant" for the purpose of "interviewing" him relative to the town. Failing to find him, I turned my steps in another direction, and succeeded in finding a gentleman who, if not the "oldest inhabitant," has made himself perfectly familiar with all that that important personage ever knew that was worth knowing, and from him I gathered much interesting information, much more, in fact, than I will have time to communicate.

This is one of the oldest towns west of the Alleghenies, having been known as a town as early as 1795. It was originally known as Stoystown, after an old citizen by the name of Bruner having originally owned the land upon which it now stands. Some years afterward Mr. Jacob Snyder having become possessed of the property, laid out the town, and the lots sold, those fronting on the diamond in the center of the town, brought the enormous price of eight dollars each, the "being" being the most desirable lots; the others probably sold as high as five dollars. The lots on the diamond have, however, increased in value slightly since that time, and are now worth about eight thousand dollars.

The town, it is said, grew rapidly, and in a few years after it was laid out, was a prosperous and thriving village. In 1851 a fire occurred which destroyed fully one-half the buildings, the devouring element sweeping away every house on both sides of the main street west of the diamond for a distance of two squares. In 1859 another fire occurred, which, although quite a conflagration, did not prove as disastrous as that of 33, and a few weeks afterward Mrs. Hurrah, a widow living in the town, was arrested and tried for the crime of having started the fires, and convicted.

At the trial Chauncey Forward, Esq., represented the commonwealth, and the late Hon. Alex. King, of Bedford, was for the defense. She was convicted and sentenced, and since that time there has not been a single fire of a disastrous character in the town. The town has been but one man removed in the county, and that was Peter Fritts, who was tried and convicted for the murder of Jacob Weymer in 1856.

The present population of the town, or that shown by the last census, was about one thousand, and I am reliably informed that it has not varied greatly from that number since 1840. Within the last year there has been a considerable increase, and there is now a greater demand for dwelling houses than was ever known before. There are now two banks in the town, that of M. A. Sanner & Co. and Messrs. Schell & Richter. The first bank in the place was established in 1854 by John T. Hoge, which was subsequently bought out by Mr. Treadwell, who conducted the business until 1865, when his banking house was entered by burglars and over $20,000 in specie, currency and bonds stolen.

There are five churches, a Presbyterian, Lutheran, Methodist, Disciple and German Reform, all of which have large congregations. The business accommodations, although represented as being inadequate to the demand, are much better and more extensive than I have usually found in a town of its size. There are five good hotels, the Glade House, at which I found a number of Pittsburgers stopping, the Ross House, the Barnett House, the White Horse Hotel and the Washington House. The principal manufactories are a foundry, planing mill and flouring mill, and two carriage factories. There are five dry goods stores, one clothing store, two millenery and trimming stores, one hardware store, four groceries, and much to the credit of the town, but one drug store.

Until the present year the principal products of the county were rye, Indian corn, butter and maple sugar. Over five hundred thousand dollars worth of butter was made and sold last year, and the sugar crop brought in an revenue of over $200,000. Last season, however, many of the farmers in the southern part of the county turned their attention to raising wheat, and an abundant crop was the result. Heretofore scarcely any wheat was raised in the county, but the present harvest has proven that wheat will grow in Somerset county as well as buckwheat, and instead of having to purchase their breadstuffs, as heretofore, the farmers will have wheat to sell. It is thought, in fact, that there is more than enough wheat in the county to supply it for the next year.

Land in the vicinity of the town is worth from $200 to $250 per acre, and but little, if any, in the market at that price.

The town is delightfully situated on the western borders of the pine regions, and lies extremely high. It is said to be cooler by four or five degrees than any other point in the county. The society is of the best moral character, and there is perhaps more wealth in the town than in any other county town of its population in the State.

THE RAILROAD.

The Somerset and Mineral Point Railroad, a branch of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville running from Mineral Point to Somerset, is being pushed forward as speedily as possible, and it is thought that the grading will all be done within the next three or four weeks, and within the next two months the cars will be running upon it. The completion of the road will doubtless lend an impetus to the business of the town, and it will not only be a great accommodation and convenience, but great advantage in a pecuniary point of view. The road has heretofore been in a manner isolated from the rest of the world, and owing to the inconvenience of all markets and consequently the high freights, it cost about as much as their products were worth to put them in market. Upon inquiry I learned from a reliable source that the business men of the town paid last year for the transportation of goods to and produce from the town over $20,000.

There are several other matters of interest of which I will take occasion to speak in a future letter. More anon. RAMBLER.

The Missouri River Telegraph Company yesterday completed their line to Fort Randall, a distance of one hundred miles above Yankton.

THE LATE RIOT.

Report of Maj. Gen. Shaler—The National Guard and Police Highly Complimented.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Major General Shaler, who commanded all the troops the day of the riot, July 12th, has made an official report. He states the total number on duty was 5,000 rank and file. After detailing the positions of the regiments during the day and repeating the circumstances of the riot, which differ but little from previous reports, he concludes his report by highly praising the militia for the promptitude with which they turned out and the numbers that appeared in the ranks in the same proportion as the increase being fifty per cent. more than usual on parade, he continues: "Their conduct during the twenty-four successive hours of service was in the highest degree commendable. A very small portion of the public press and a few persons with biased and prejudiced minds, endeavored to create the impression that some regiments acted hastily in firing on Eighth avenue, but by a careful perusal of the official reports of all the principal officers of officers engaged, and the citizens residing in the neighborhood, to the persons attending to the police, I have failed to discover sufficient evidence for the half-hearted manner of censure to appear so long before the troops established. Fire arms had been discharged, missiles of all kinds were thrown at them from lie, sidewalks, windows and house tops, and it was not till the officer of the Eighty-fourth had been struck down by the missile thrown from a housetop, one of the men had been shot in the head and another had received a flesh wound, two men of the Ninth had been killed outright, and a number wounded, and three of the sixth wounded, that the fire was opened on the mob. It is the opinion of the most experienced officers of the police force and military present, that the troops did not fire any too soon, and but in a very few moments it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to overpower the mob, and that the lives lost at Eighth avenue and Twenty-fourth street saved the sacrifice of much greater numbers. At the same points the extremely delicate services of Gen. Varian, commanding the escort to the procession, was performed in a highly creditable manner, and to my satisfaction. The regimental commanders of the escort acted with coolness and discretion. The officers and men under them discharges each in the most difficult circumstances calculated to excite and aggravate the most experienced troops, and are entitled to the commendation of their superior officer to the fullest extent. The duty at no time were obeyed by their commands with an alacrity rarely witnessed."

The report concluded by commending the police for their gallant conduct. It says: "Their alacrity, courage and dash in attacking the mob, as well as patience and coolness in bearing with its abuse and assaults, is entitled to be extended to by all the officers of the National Guard who witnessed their movements, and they are declared entitled not only to the respect of their superiors but to the confidence of the public at large."

Gen. Shaler, in his report, which accompanies this, states that he gave to the troops special orders to fire, if fired upon.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Charles P. Hurley was caught in a belt of Martin Knight & Co.'s lumber mill, at Anoka, Minnesota, yesterday, and instantly killed.

The game of ball at Cleveland yesterday between the Eckfords of New York and the Forest Citys, resulted in the defeat of the former; score 8 to 2.

Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Berg, Professor in the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., and an author and writer for the periodical press, died in that city Thursday evening.

At about eleven o'clock yesterday morning Col. Henry Barnes, late a pension agent and formerly postmaster of Detroit, and at an earlier period editor and proprietor of the *Detroit Tribune*, was found dead about two miles below that city under circumstances that indicate his own hand. The cause which led to his death is yet unsurmised, but it is well known that Col. Barnes has had many financial reverses within the past year, and that these reverses have lead him to do this suicidal act is quite probable.

Emil Reuter, a jeweler, residing in Menda, Iowa, accidentally shot himself dead on Wednesday while hunting.

The Galena *Gazette* of Thursday evening says a letter has been received in that city from Hon. E. B. Washburne, Minister to France, which indicates beyond question that he will not come home this year. He is suffering from ague, and is about to visit Carlsbad for the good of his health.

President Grant remains at his cottage at Long Branch, receiving no visitors. On Wednesday next leading Republicans of New York will gather there, and the President will hear them on affairs concerning that State.

The tobacco crop of Montgomery county, Ohio, promises to be the best since the cultivation in that locality.

At a meeting of the medical fraternity of Cincinnati yesterday, called to take action relative to the death of Dr. Blackman, speeches were made and resolutions adopted highly eulogistic of the character of deceased, and recognizing the loss the profession and country had sustained.

A prize fight is to be fought within five miles of Sioux City for $200 a side, between Mike O'Conner, *alias* Red Handed Mike, of Sioux City, and Andy Lane, of Council Bluff. It will probably come off on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at a point just over the line in Dakota.

The second regiment of Rhode Island volunteers commemorated the tenth anniversary of the battle of Bull Run, yesterday, by a picnic at Rock Point. Nearly 200 veterans were in line. A veteran association was formed.

Numbers 58,667 drew $15,000, and 39,742 $10,000 in the Sacramento, Cal., Pioneer's Lottery yesterday.

CRIME.

A Man Shot in Waverly, Illinois.

CHICAGO, July 21.—At Waverly, Ill., last night, Richard Beatty was shot and killed by Wesley Jones. The killing was done on the premises of Frank Carpenter. Threats had been made by a man named McClure to burn Carpenter's barn, and believing that he would carry the threat into execution, last night Jones watched for him with a loaded musket. Jones saw a man approach the barn, and supposing it was McClure, hailed him. Receiving no answer he fired and Beatty fell dead.

Murder Trial Under the Enforcement Act.

MEMPHIS, July 21.—Ira Reed, John T. Bowden, Lewis C. Small and James Chapman were arrested in Southern Mississippi on the 19th inst., at the Garrett in that place in June, and brought here to-day to be tried in August under the enforcement act.

Shooting Affray at White Swan.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 21.—A shooting affray occurred at White Swan, Dacotah, a few days since. A Mr. Crawford, from this city, had a difficulty with Major Packard, he struck Crawford in the face, when the latter drew a revolver and as the Major was rushing toward him with the evident intention of disarming him, Crawford shot him, only taking effect in Packard's abdomen. The wound was dressed by the surgeon at Fort Randall. Packard is very low, and will undoubtedly die.

A Captain Stabbed by a Sailor.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Capt. Sarmon, of the Puget Sound bark Glimpse, it is supposed, was fatally stabbed on the vessel at this harbor this morning by a sailor, whom it is alleged he first knocked down for failing to awaken him at the proper hour, as ordered. Five sailors were arrested as principals and accessories.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 7:30 P. M.

The barometer has risen very generally north of Kansas and the Ohio Valley since Thursday afternoon, and has risen still more in New England, the area of lowest pressure having moved eastward beyond our stations. The barometer has varied somewhat on the Gulf Coast, where it is lower than on Thursday. The temperature remains quite low on the lower lakes, southward to the Gulf and eastward to the Atlantic. An area of clouds and rains has extended from the Ohio Valley to Michigan and Lake Ontario, and has travelled eastward during the day. Rain and threatening weather is now reported from Eastern North Carolina to Central New York. Rain has also fallen in Northern Florida, and is now reported in the Rocky Mountain stations. Partially cloudy and clear weather, with cool northeast and northwest winds, prevails from Kentucky to Lake Erie and Minnesota.

PROBABILITIES.

A small area of clouds and rain will probably pass northeastward from Maryland. Partially cloudy and clear weather is probable on Saturday from Lake Huron to Virginia and eastward to the Atlantic. An area of threatening weather will probably pass from the Mississippi, with easterly winds on the upper lakes. No important change is indicated for the Gulf coast, but a storm is probably prevailing east of Florida.

A freight and coal train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad collided yesterday afternoon **six miles west of Morristown, New Jersey.** The engines, three freight and twenty coal cars were completely demolished, but no lives were lost.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

FRIDAY, July 21, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Bar'r	Change in 24 hrs	Thermometer	Change in 24 hrs	Direction of Wind	Velocity	Character of Weather	Weather
Buffalo, N. Y.....	29.97		66		N W	5	12	R
Cairo.....	30.02		80		S W	4	00	C
Chicago, Ill.....	30.14		64		N E	2	02	R
Cincinnati, O.....	30.04		68				00	C
Cleveland, O.....	30.10		60		S E	4	00	R
Davenport, Iowa..	30.07		70		N W	4	00	C
Detroit, Mich.....	30.06		75		S W	2	00	C
Memphis, Tenn.....	30.01		86		S W	3	00	C
Nashville, Tenn...	30.13		68		N E	3	04	R
New Orleans, La..	30.04		86				00	C
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	29.97		66		W	1	00	C
St. Louis, Mo.....	30.07		80		N W	1	04	A
St. Paul.....	29.90		60				00	C

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gentle; C, pleasant; D, brisk; E, very brisk; F, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, moral violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Signal Service Stations—Robt. Howgate, Second Lieut. and Brevet Cap. U. S. A., A. S. O. and Assistant.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

Sabbath School Pic-Nic.

Thursday was a pleasant one at Glenwood Grove, on that day the Sabbath School session being a pic-nic under the auspices of the Sabbath School connected with the Fifth Methodist Church, at Soho, Rev. R. H. Sutton, pastor. This Church and Sabbath School, although a new enterprise, comparatively speaking, is now in quite a flourishing condition. The congregation, under Mr. Sutton, grown considerably and is now in quite a flourishing condition. The congregation decided to have a day in the woods for the children, and Thursday being fixed as the day, a large crowd was in attendance. The weather was cool, and consequently the various sports improvised for the occasion were enjoyed to the fullest extent. Many availed themselves, as the pastor informed our reporter, to their fullest benefit. A rich and bountiful dinner, and in the afternoon supper was served, a considerable quantity of provisions in addition being taken home. Some fine music was in attendance, and altogether was joyfully spent. Rev. Phipps, was present during the day and participated in the sports as well as the pleasures of the occasion. In the afternoon he arrived at the grove and the largest crowd of the pic-nickers boarded it and were conveyed to their homes.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE MAYOR had seventeen cases before him yesterday morning.

WORK goes on the Fourteenth Ward Station House, on the second avenue road, at Soho, is progressing favorably. The workmen now being employed laying the flagging for the building.

THE rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, now undergoing repairs, will not be open for visitors until Tuesday morning next. The regular monthly meeting is postponed until Saturday evening, the 29th inst.

JOHNSTON POLAND, an Allegheny policeman, has been sued before Alderman McMasters for desertion, by his wife, Julia Ann. This is the second time this prosecuted him for deserting her, but the first time she withdrew the information, which preferred the latter of yesterday. After spending an hour or two in that thriving place at which the extensive distillery of A. Overholt & Co., is located, the Baltimore Express arrived, and took passage for Mineral Point, at which place the Mt. Pleasant and Mineral Point Railroad will intersect the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

The train was in charge of conductor Phillips, than whom a more efficient, gentlemanly and accommodating railroad official has yet to be found, and after a run of a few minutes reached Connellsville where the train made a brief stop, and before the passenger coaches and the western bound train had having arrived, a few minutes was spent in which the "iron horse" was heard and the looked for train came in not quite on time. Again we were off and being a few minutes behind time, the running for the next twenty miles was rather brisk, when the railed above mentioned train arrived at Confluence on time to the minute, and after a stop of five minutes the "iron horse" and the cry was taken up and repeated by every brakeman on the train. "Twenty minutes for dinner at Confluence" was sounded, and although on several former occasions "broken fast" at Confluence, I have never failed to improve the opportunity to once again accept of Mr. Wiseloow's hospitality. Who has ever eaten a meal at Confluence that would not pronounce it a most delightful one? If such a man can be found he is unworthy of much attention, and I would say he was "all aboard," and in a few minutes more the train was whirling along at lightning speed towards Salisbury Tunnel, or Shoo Fly mountain as it was once called, when the remainder of the road to Mineral Point, without the occurrence of anything unusual in railroad travel.

MINERAL POINT.

Alighting at Mineral Point I found a number of conveyances all ready to receive passengers for Somerset, and from the energy of some of them, it is quite evident that they are reminded by the rapid progress being made on the Somerset and Mineral Point Railroad, that the harvest they are now reaping will soon draw to a close. Having choice of vehicles, I selected that of Mr. William J. Picking, the one I thought that could make the best time on the most comfortable, and for once at least my judgment on horse-flesh was sound, as I was landed in Somerset fully one hour before either of the other conveyances arrived.

SOMERSET.

After brushing the dust from my shoes and endeavoring to make myself look as respectable as possible, I started out in search of the "oldest inhabitant" for the purpose of "interviewing" him relative to the town. Failing to find him, I turned my steps in another direction, and succeeded in finding a gentleman who, if not the "oldest inhabitant," has made himself perfectly familiar with all that that important personage ever knew that was worth knowing, and from him I gathered much interesting information, much more, in fact, than I will have time to communicate.

This is one of the oldest towns west of the Alleghenies, having been known as a town as early as 1795. It was originally known as Stoystown, after an old citizen by the name of Bruner having originally owned the land upon which it now stands. Some years afterward Mr. Jacob Snyder having become possessed of the property, laid out the town, and the lots sold, those fronting on the diamond in the center of the town, brought the enormous price of eight dollars each, the "being" being the most desirable lots; the others probably sold as high as five dollars. The lots on the diamond have, however, increased in value slightly since that time, and are now worth about eight thousand dollars.

The town, it is said, grew rapidly, and in a few years after it was laid out, was a prosperous and thriving village. In 1851 a fire occurred which destroyed fully one-half the buildings, the devouring element sweeping away every house on both sides of the main street west of the diamond for a distance of two squares. In 1859 another fire occurred, which, although quite a conflagration, did not prove as disastrous as that of 33, and a few weeks afterward Mrs. Hurrah, a widow living in the town, was arrested and tried for the crime of having started the fires, and convicted.

At the trial Chauncey Forward, Esq., represented the commonwealth, and the late Hon. Alex. King, of Bedford, was for the defense. She was convicted and sentenced, and since that time there has not been a single fire of a disastrous character in the town. The town has been but one man removed in the county, and that was Peter Fritts, who was tried and convicted for the murder of Jacob Weymer in 1856.

The present population of the town, or that shown by the last census, was about one thousand, and I am reliably informed that it has not varied greatly from that number since 1840. Within the last year there has been a considerable increase, and there is now a greater demand for dwelling houses than was ever known before. There are now two banks in the town, that of M. A. Sanner & Co. and Messrs. Schell & Richter. The first bank in the place was established in 1854 by John T. Hoge, which was subsequently bought out by Mr. Treadwell, who conducted the business until 1865, when his banking house was entered by burglars and over $20,000 in specie, currency and bonds stolen.

There are five churches, a Presbyterian, Lutheran, Methodist, Disciple and German Reform, all of which have large congregations. The business accommodations, although represented as being inadequate to the demand, are much better and more extensive than I have usually found in a town of its size. There are five good hotels, the Glade House, at which I found a number of Pittsburgers stopping, the Ross House, the Barnett House, the White Horse Hotel and the Washington House. The principal manufactories are a foundry, planing mill and flouring mill, and two carriage factories. There are five dry goods stores, one clothing store, two millenery and trimming stores, one hardware store, four groceries, and much to the credit of the town, but one drug store.

Until the present year the principal products of the county were rye, Indian corn, butter and maple sugar. Over five hundred thousand dollars worth of butter was made and sold last year, and the sugar crop brought in an revenue of over $200,000. Last season, however, many of the farmers in the southern part of the county turned their attention to raising wheat, and an abundant crop was the result. Heretofore scarcely any wheat was raised in the county, but the present harvest has proven that wheat will grow in Somerset county as well as buckwheat, and instead of having to purchase their breadstuffs, as heretofore, the farmers will have wheat to sell. It is thought, in fact, that there is more than enough wheat in the county to supply it for the next year.

Land in the vicinity of the town is worth from $200 to $250 per acre, and but little, if any, in the market at that price.

The town is delightfully situated on the western borders of the pine regions, and lies extremely high. It is said to be cooler by four or five degrees than any other point in the county. The society is of the best moral character, and there is perhaps more wealth in the town than in any other county town of its population in the State.

THE RAILROAD.

The Somerset and Mineral Point Railroad, a branch of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville running from Mineral Point to Somerset, is being pushed forward as speedily as possible, and it is thought that the grading will all be done within the next three or four weeks, and within the next two months the cars will be running upon it. The completion of the road will doubtless lend an impetus to the business of the town, and it will not only be a great accommodation and convenience, but great advantage in a pecuniary point of view. The road has heretofore been in a manner isolated from the rest of the world, and owing to the inconvenience of all markets and consequently the high freights, it cost about as much as their products were worth to put them in market. Upon inquiry I learned from a reliable source that the business men of the town paid last year for the transportation of goods to and produce from the town over $20,000.

There are several other matters of interest of which I will take occasion to speak in a future letter. More anon. RAMBLER.

The Missouri River Telegraph Company yesterday completed their line to Fort Randall, a distance of one hundred miles above Yankton.

Singular Freak of Nature.

A remarkably singular freak of nature is reported to have occurred, opposite McKeesport, a few days since. Michael Kilgallon, residing at Dravosburg, which is immediately opposite the river from the town mentioned town, has a cow which gave birth to three calves. They are now five days old and all in a healthy condition.

MR. RAMALEY, of the Opera Hat House, No. 64 Fifth avenue, is vigorously pushing his great closing out sale of gentlemen's furnishing goods. His fine store is thronged at all hours by people who have discovered the immense bargains he has in shirts, ties, scarfs, hosiery, underwear of all grades, gloves, &c. No better chance was ever offered for gentlemen to replenish their wardrobes with the numberless minor articles now offered at such tempting prices by Ramaley. Meanwhile No. 64 is headquarters for hats, latest styles and lowest prices.

ALLEGHENY.

MOLLIE MCMANUS was arrested Thursday evening in the North Park, for drunkenness, and acting in a disorderly manner. Two policemen were required to convey her to the station house, as she was drunk in the utmost. Her repeated efforts to trip the officers proved unsuccessful. Her cries attracted a large crowd, which rapidly increased in number, and by the time the Mayor's office was reached, fully one thousand had gathered in front of the office. The crowd could not be induced to leave, when an officer conceived the idea of turning the hose upon them. This was accordingly done, and many of the throng received a thorough ducking, and very few escaped receiving a slight sprinkling. The crowd took matters coolly and appeared to relish the joke, and again gathered in front of the office, when the hose was again turned upon them. This was repeated a number of times, and created considerable merriment, not only among the officers but also among the crowd.

SOUTH SIDE.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

MRS. LINDEMAN, who fell over the bluff on Thursday is rapidly recovering.

THERE are several cases of small-pox on the South Side at present. In several instances, already, as our reporter has been informed, the disease has been fatal.

A LETTER addressed to H. Clay Brakeiron, Wheeling, West Va., is detained at Buchanan Postoffice for want of prepayment of postage. The writer can get it by calling on Mr. Hoover.

JUSTICE JAMES S. SALISBURY, of Birmingham, will leave for the Magnetic Springs, Eaton Rapids, Michigan, in about ten days, in the hope of obtaining relief for his rheumatism.

CHARLES KURHAUT appeared as complainant in a case before Justice Kirkpatrick, of East Birmingham, yesterday, John Mullin, a puddler at furnace No. 61, in the American Iron Works, Lemuel borough, being the defendant. He alleged that the accused wantonly beat and ill-used the deponent, for all of which a warrant was issued.

H. CHRISTIAN alleged before Justice Ammon yesterday, that Valentine Knieb committed an unprovoked and unwarranted assault upon the deponent, when a warrant was issued.

THE Rev. J. K. Mathews will be installed as pastor of Grace Church, Evangelical Lutheran, on Sabbath afternoon next, Birmingham, on to-morrow (Sunday) at the 10 o'clock service. Rev. Yeagerly appointed by the Synod to perform the installation services are Rev. L. W. Passavant, D. D., and the former pastor, Prof. H. Wiegand.

THOMAS MCCULLY, implicated in the larceny of $1,600 from the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of East Birmingham, in March, 1870, and who escaped arrest at the time, ventured back some months ago and had been quietly residing in the former locality, when he was taken in custody, a process from court, and committed to jail for trial.

Robbery in East Birmingham.

Some time during Thursday night the dwelling and saloon, of Louis Zeller, adjoining the office of Justice August Ammon, Carson street, East Birmingham, was entered by thieves, who stole between $20 and $30 in money, and a quantity of cigars and cigars. An entrance to the kitchen from the rear was gained by breaking a window in the yard. The door between the kitchen and saloon was found standing open so that there was no further trouble in getting into the latter. The only evidence of the robbery Mr. Zeller came before Justice Ammon and charged Thomas Burke and John Keefe with being the thieves. Warrants were issued for the arrest of Thomas Geisler who promptly arrested the accused. Drawing the parties before him they pleaded guilty. Mr. Zeller informed our reporter that the parties called at his saloon on Thursday morning at about 4 o'clock during his absence; that they had no money and that a bottle of whisky was furnished them on credit. He also stated that they slept together during the night and that they were the only persons in the house. When Brawdy was arrested he had $1 30 on his person. Further than this there is no testimony connecting them with the robbery.

Letter List.

Letters remaining uncalled for at Buchanan postoffice, July 20. Persons asking for such letters will please give the date of the list: Office open from 7 A. M. to 6½ P. M.

Allen, Jennie; Abel, George.
Bovard, Thos.; Bingey, Anne; Beers, Isaac; Bates, J. F.; Bancroft, Anne; Brown, Chas.; Barret, Wm.; Brickley, Thos.
Chambers, Thomas; Cline, Casper; Cline, Peter; Cramer, Peter; Cassidy, Mary; Campbell, Jane; Cunningham, Clement; Cummings, Wm.; Campbell, Mary A.
Donaldson, John; Downs, Miss C. R.; Dunbar, Hannah; Duncan, W. A.; Drews, Wm.
Fherb, Dallas.
Fipe, Wm.
Graff, Mr.; Goldthorpe, Franklin; Griner, Chas.; Gulliver, Wm. H.; Gregg, Mrs. Joseph; Graham, Capt. J. L.; Gasner, J.; Good, S.
Hands, Henry; Hardy, S. T.; Henderson, Jas.; Hoes, Clark.
Irwin, Major.
Johnston, Mrs. M.; John